The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXI. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1851. No. 4481 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.

AN Iron Steamer will sail for Newcastle and Morpeth, THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, at 10 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 6219

FOR MORPETH,
Calling at Newcastle and Hunter's River.

THE regular trader JAMES AND AMELIA, 40 tons, Young, Master, this evening. For freight only apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 6227

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER,

THE favorite brigantine ANN MARY, 70 tons, Simpson, Master, will clear at the Customs This Day, and sail in the Evening, (weather permitting.) For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 6225

ONLY VESSEL FOR WIDE BAY,

THE fine brigantine ALBION, 130 tons, Clinton, master, now receiving cargo for the above port, will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 6226

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.

THE Clipper brig JACK, John Murphy, commander, having part cargo engaged, will positively sail on Saturday, the 27th inst.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

W. H. HARRIS,
Agent, at the Wharf.

N.B.—The brig Jack will discharge and load at the Flour Company's Wharf. 5952

FOR MORETON BAY,
A regular Trader,

THE first-class schooner TOROA, R. H. Sholl, master. Shippers and passengers are requested to take notice that the Toroa will be cleared at the Customs to-morrow, and will positively sail first fair wind. For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.
September 25. 6211

THE FIRST VESSEL FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE GEORGE, Palmer, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, and being nearly full of passengers, will positively sail on Saturday next, the 27th instant. For freight or steerage passage apply to the Master, on board, at Northwood's Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street.

September 24. 6190

ONLY PACKETS FOR MELBOURNE.
First Vessel,

THE fine schooner CHAMPION, Baldy, commander, will sail This Day. Has still room for passengers.

To follow the Champion,
The clipper schooner Favorite, T. Steriker, commander, having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.

To follow the Favorite,
The passenger brig Diana, J. R. Peake, commander, will sail with despatch.

The above vessels are fitted expressly for the convenience of passengers. Beds, bed linen, &c., and the best wines and provisions found on board.

For freight or passage apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 6035

FOR GEELONG,
A regular trader,

THE clipper schooner COQUETTE James Johnston, master, will be quickly despatched for the above port.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply at Kellick's Wharf; or to

P. N. RUSSELL,
6030 Sydney Foundry.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE well-known favourite brig EMMA, 190 tons, R. F. Pockley, commander.

This vessel has the greater part of her cargo now on the Wharf ready for shipment, and will have dispatch. It is requested that shippers and passengers apply immediately on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
6206 Queen-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT,

THE fine first-class fast-sailing British-built barque CAPE HORN, 250 tons, George Boggis, Commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will positively sail on Sunday next, the 28th instant.

Intending passengers are requested to inspect the superior accommodations of this splendid vessel. Bedding, wines, spirits, &c., found on board, free of extra charge. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Albion Wharf; or, to

WATKINS AND DEAN, Agents,
22, Church Hill.
September 23. 6062

SEA BELLE FOR LAUNCESTON.

ALL Customs Entries must be passed and light freight alongside at the Circular Wharf, before *Noon* This Day. For passage, having good accommodation, and beds, bedding, &c. found free of charge, apply to Captain D. Greig, on board; to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Spring-street; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 6212

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT,
The only regular Trader.

THE fine brig WILLIAM, H. A. Coffey, commander. Her extraordinary passages warrant the agent in recommending her to shippers. For freight or passage—cabin accommodation superior, beds and bedding, wines and spirits of the best quality free of charge, found — apply to Captain Coffey, Flour Wharf; or to

HENRY FISHER,
480, George-street.
September 22. 5933

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE FINE BARQUE CANTERO, 310 tons register, William Murray, Commander, will sail in a few days. For light freight or passage apply to

HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, September 17. 5639

PACKET FOR ADELAIDE.

THE splendid clipper brig THOMAS AND HENRY, 235 tons register, George Bennett, master, will have quick despatch, having much of her cargo engaged.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations (bed and bedding, &c., found free of charge), apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 5856

FOR ADELAIDE,

THE fine fast-sailing brig HERO, 260 tons, H. D. Dale, commander.

This vessel is now discharging, and having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
6209 Queen-street.

EMMA FOR AUCKLAND,
Notice to Shippers.

ALL Customs Entries must be passed and goods on board at the Circular Wharf by noon This Day.

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Has still room for two or three passengers. 6036

FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT.
(Will call at Nelson, if inducement offers.)

THE well-known brigantine WILLIAM ALFRED, 170 tons, Thomas Tinley, commander.

This fine vessel will be ready to receive cargo on Friday morning, and having the greater part of her cargo ready for shipment on owner's account will sail on the day named. Shippers and passengers who value a fast-sailing vessel, will do well to apply immediately, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
6207 Queen-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE ROYAL SAXON, 713 tons, William Charlesworth, Commander. This well-known regular trader will be fitted for horses, immediately on the inward cargo being discharged, and sail about the 1st October. For freight or passage apply to the office of

4214 R. TOWNS.

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.
Under positive engagement with Her Majesty's Government, to sail on the 4th October.

THE fine colonial-built barque FANNY FISHER, 300 tons burthen, Charles Harrold, commander, now alongside Commissariat, taking in Government Stores. Has room for SIXTY TONS if arrangements are made immediately.

The high price of beef at the Mauritius affords an excellent opportunity for holders of salt provisions to procure a market most advantageous.

Her cabin accommodations are first-class. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Harrold; or

HENRY FISHER,
480, George-street.
September 25. 6224

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing first-class Barque BOLIVAR, 386 tons, William Murray, commander, has only room for 150 bales of wool.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.;
Or J. B. METCALFE.
September 23. 6029

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
For light freight only.

THE A1 ship JOHN KNOX, 1195 tons register, R. Davidson, master, having all her dead weight engaged, will be the first wool-ship of the season, and in time for the London May wool sales.

For freight or passage apply to the commander on board, to

J. T. ARMYTAGE AND CO.;
Or, to
5725 ABRAM BRIERLEY.

FOR LONDON,
For Wool and Passengers only.

THE splendid A1 barque BLACKFRIAR, 622 tons register, Thomas Grieves, commander, has nearly all her cargo on board, and will sail about 1st October, Has very superior poop accommodation, and can take a few steerage passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
September 22. 5932

FOR FREIGHT ON CHARTER.

THE ship EMPEROR, 749 tons, T. F. Liddle, master. For further particulars apply to

THORNTON AND CHURCH,
6011 Custom House.

FOR CHARTER,

THE A1 clipper Barque MOSELLE, 392 tons register, William Thomson, commander. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
6141 700, George-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE FINE BRIG CAMEO, 221 tons register, P. J. White, master. For further particulars apply to

THORNTON AND CHURCH,
6012 Custom House.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE clipper YACHT IRIS, 75 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened.

This vessel was built by Mr. White, of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, for Lord Rodney. She is cutter rigged, an excellent sea boat, sails remarkably fast, and will carry her register tonnage in general cargoes.

For inventories and terms of sale apply to

JOHN RICKARDS,
2841 Pitt-street.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS for Bills to be drawn upon Her Majesty's Treasury will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, every Monday and Thursday, at noon, until further notice.

The tenders to be *in duplicate*, sealed and marked "Tender for Treasury Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissary-General.
Commissariat, New South Wales,
Sydney, August 2. 2344

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE SOCIETY.

A SERMON in aid of the funds of the above useful and important Society will be preached by

THE REV. ALEXANDER SALMON,
in the Baptist Church, Bathurst-street, on Sabbath next, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock afternoon.

6189 JAMES COMRIE, Hon. Sec.

BARRACK CONTRACTS.
Office of Ordnance,
Sydney, 1st September, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this Office, until Saturday the 27th instant, at noon, from persons willing to enter into contracts for performing the undermentioned services for three years, from the 1st October next to the 30th September, 1854, viz.:—

Victoria Barracks.
Washing and repairing Barrack and Hospital bedding
Repairing furniture and utensils
Purchase and removal of old straw from beds.

At the buildings in charge of the Ordnance Department.
Emptying privies and ash-pits, and removal of the soil.
Sweeping chimneys.

The tenders to be sealed, and to specify on the outside the service for which the tender is made, and addressed to the "Deputy-Ordnance Storekeeper, Office of Ordnance, Sydney."

Forms of tenders, and any further information may be obtained at the Ordnance Office, Sydney; and at the Barrack Office, Victoria Barracks. 4424

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
DIRECTORS
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor, James Hume, Esq.
Secretary, George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.
SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.
SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all *yearly* policies, so THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above rates.*

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING, Secretary.

☞ N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept. 5897

No. 51-381.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 19th September, 1851.
REVISION OF CITIZENS' LIST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that open Courts for the revision of the Citizens' Lists for 1851-52, will be holden before the Alderman and Assessors of the various Wards at the times and places undermentioned, viz.:—

Gipps Ward.—Lord Nelson Hotel, Kent-street North, Wednesday, the 1st October, at ten o'clock.
Bourke Ward.—Court of Requests, Bent-street, Tuesday, 30th September, at ten o'clock.
Brisbane Ward.—Town Hall, York-street, Saturday, 27th September, at eleven o'clock.
Macquarie Ward.—Alderman Brown's Office, George-street, Monday, 29th September, at ten o'clock.
Cook Ward.—Queen's Arms Inn, South Head Road, Thursday, 2nd October, at eleven o'clock.
Phillip Ward. Hay Market, Campbell-street, Monday, 29th September, at ten o'clock.

By order of the Aldermen of the various Wards.
5839 JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

THE SYDNEY BULLION OFFICE.

It is highly important (in the present golden era) for the public to be enabled to dispose of their hard earnings at a fair and equitable price, and not be subjected to jobbers and speculators, who raise and lower the price at will. The undersigned has, therefore, much pleasure in announcing his having taken an office adjoining the auction rooms of Messrs. Mort and Brown, in George-street; he is now prepared to purchase at the highest price, GOLD, DOLLARS, and DUBLOONS. All kinds of foreign money bought, sold, and exchanged.

JACOB MARKS.
Sydney, September 15. 5677

TO MR. READ, BUTCHER, LOWER GEORGE-STREET.

I HAVE much pleasure in stating that the twelve tierces of Salt Beef which I purchased of you (and of your curing) on my last voyage to this port, gave me every satisfaction.

I did not use any of it until after my leaving Calcutta, where I had remained two months in very sultry weather. On my passage home every cask I opened was in the most beautiful condition, and two casks that I retained on board, on purpose to give it a fair trial, I opened on my passage out this voyage when off the Cape of Good Hope, and found it as good as the first day it was packed, perfectly sweet and mellow, and not near so hard and salt as either American or Irish, indeed I would always prefer it to either of the two. Trusting that what I have purchased of you this time may prove as good,

I remain, yours, &c.,
JOHN DAVISON,
Commander ship Bank of England.

You are at perfect liberty to make any use of this letter, if it will be of any service to you.

6232 J. D.

NEW COACH TO THE TURON GOLD DIGGINGS.

MESSRS. KENDAL AND WHEATLEY beg leave to acquaint the public, and particularly those that intend a visit to the Australian Gold Mines, that on and after the 25th instant they will run a four-horse Coach to and from Sydney to Penrith, daily; from Penrith to Hartley three times a-week, viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leaving Penrith at 6 in the morning, arriving at Hartley at 4 in the evening, and returning on the following days, Sundays excepted; from Hartley to Keenan's, at the Turon Diggings, daily, leaving Hartley at 6 in the morning, and arriving at the Turon Diggings at 6 in the evening; the whole of the journey from Penrith to the Gold Field will be performed in two days, and all in the daylight.

Booking Offices as follows—
The Bull's Head, George-street, Sydney
Mr. Teasdale's, White Horse Cellar, Parramatta
Mr. J. Anderson's, Star Inn, Penrith
Mr. G. Kendal's, Coach and Horses, Hartley
Mr. T. Keenan's, at the Turon.

Fares, from Sydney to Keenan's, at the Turon, £2 5s.; luggage allowed to each passenger 20 lbs., all over the above weight to be charged for at a moderate rate; the above Coach will be driven over the Mountains by an experienced whip that drove for eleven years on the same road, and never had a capsize.

Messrs. K. and W. pledge themselves that civility and attention will be their MOTTO. 3606

GOLD. GOLD. GOLD. PARRAMATTA AND PENRITH.

Parties proceeding to the Mines are informed that Roche's unrivalled conveyances—GOLDEN FLEECE, TURONOPHIR, and RAINBOW, leave the "Rainbow," corner of Pitt and King streets, every morning at half-past 8 o'clock, arrive in Parramatta at half-past 10, and Penrith at 1 o'clock; return from Penrith at half-past 2, and Parramatta at 5 o'clock.

Fares, Four Shillings and Sixpence—4s. 6d.
6236 J. W. ROCHE, Sole Proprietor.

MR. WOOLS begs to inform his friends that he has returned to Parramatta, and that his School will re-open on the 1st October.

George-street, Parramatta, September 24. 6187

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. Hobbs, late of 476, George-street, begs to inform the ladies of Sydney and the colony generally, that she has removed the Stay and Corset Manufactory to her new residence, Carisbrooke House, Pitt-street, Redfern. 6186

COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

MR. J. POLACK begs to apprise the public he continues to take the above Portraits in a very superior style, with all the recent improvements, at No. 49, Hunter-street, opposite Messrs. Flower, Salting and Co.'s Stores. 6218

COPELAND'S GENUINE PARIAN MARBLES.

JUST received per Phœnician, direct from the manufacturer, W. T. Copeland, a few new Statuettes and Vases in Parian
Rebekah, by W. Theed
And I put the earrings upon her face, and the bracelets upon her arms.
This copy of the above exquisite composition is the second one delivered, the first having been sent to her Majesty the Queen
The Roman Piper, and Companion
The Italian Girl
Two Superb Cellini Vases
Una and the Lion, designed by Bell
Sabrina, by J. C. Marshall, A.R.A.
Canova's Dancing Girl
The Sutherland Vase
Undine, the Water Nymph
Paul and Virginia

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller, 485, George-street, *next* Bank of New South Wales. 6196

"Buy in the Cheapest Market," was the constant advice of a late lamented Statesman.

NEW GOODS now landing, ex Phœnician and Eliza Caroline, to be sold cheaper than ever.

Gold and Silver Watches, fashionable fine Gold Jewellery, Sheffield Platedware, Papier Mâché Ware, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, &c., &c.

In introducing the above goods the undersigned begs to return his most unfeigned thanks to his kind friends and the public in general, for the unprecedented extent of patronage with which he has been hitherto favoured, it affords a very gratifying proof that his efforts to deserve have commanded success, to merit a continuance of their highly valued support and recommendations, he is more than ever determined, and assures them that neither trouble nor expense shall be spared in giving customers satisfaction in their purchases, that he may maintain that good name and support it has hitherto been his good fortune to enjoy.

The above goods will be opened and ready for inspection in a few days, when a price list will be published; the watches are without exception the largest and best assortment that ever arrived in the colony at one time, comprising every construction of modern use of a very superior finish, from one of the first-rate London houses.

The fine gold jewellery consists of all the newest designs and latest novelties in bracelets, ladies' and gentlemen's guard Albert brequet neck chains and chatelaines, dress, shawl, and other brooches, rings in diamonds, &c., studs in great variety, gold and silver pencil cases, lockets, earrings, waistcoat buttons, &c., &c., &c.

The platedware and papier mâché ware are truly elegant, need only be seen to be admired. The advertiser will feel much pleasure in showing any part of the above new and beautiful stock, where an immediate purchase is not contemplated.

D. DAVIS,
Watchmaker, &c., 475, George-street.
September 20. 5906

TO PARTIES PROCEEDING TO THE MINES.—The Subscribers invite all parties proceeding to the Mines, to inspect their large and varied stock of *Ready Made Clothing*, (including the miners' white woollen suit.)
Gutta percha waterproof coats, capes
Leggings and boots, air beds and pillows
Blankets, rugs, shirts, and every requisite for a miner's complete outfit
3718 DAVID JONES AND CO.

BOOTS FOR THE DIGGINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, and on sale by the undersigned—
Superior stockmen's Boots, nailed ditto
Ditto long waterproof, and mud ditto
Ditto Wellingtons, Bluchers, lace-ups, &c., &c.
Ditto leather leggings, &c.

WATKINS AND DEAN,
22, Church-hill.
September 23. 6063

VICTORIA BONNETS!!!

CAN only be had at Smyth's, patronized by HER MAJESTY, arrived by Phœnician; and are decidedly the prettiest bonnet ever seen in Sydney.

White Chip Bonnets,
A fresh case opened—same price as last, 2s. 11d.; same as are selling in the town at 7s. 6d.
Rice Bonnets!!!
The best selection in the colony, open this day, at
JAMES SMYTH'S
6248 London House, Pitt-street.

EAU DE COLOGNE, Lavande, Double Ambric, Viniagre de Toilette.—A superior assortment of the above to be had wholesale or retail.

6239 AT M. BIRNSTINGL'S.

SILVER TEA SPOONS, Silver Mugs. Also, a great variety of other solid silver articles sold at a very small profit,

6240 AT M. BIRNSTINGL'S.

GERMAN SILVER and SILVER PLATED on German silver Forks and Spoons a very superior finished article. Sold in sets

6241 AT M. BIRNSTINGL'S.

TO FAMILIES BAKING THEIR OWN BREAD.

FRESH YEAST may be had daily at the Stores of the undersigned,
R. B. COOKE AND CO.,
Hunter-street, second door from Bligh-street. 258

CEDAR.—Cedar of good quality wanted. Apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
6208 Queen-street.

REAL BROWN'S RIVER POTATOES.

JUST received, ex Cape Horn, from Hobart Town, a few tons Brown's River Potatoes, of superior quality, not 14 days out of the ground, and on sale at the stores of

WILLIAM BRADY.
598, Lower George-street,
September 25. 6201

PERFUMERY.

THE undersigned has just received a few cases of Houbigan Chardin's celebrated perfumery, containing
Ambered lavender
Spirit of lavender
24 assorted scents
Eau de Cologne
Anti-freckle vinegar
Pomatums
Philocome, &c.

D. N. JOUBERT,
5643 589, George-street.

WOOL-BAGGING AND PACKS.

BEST heavy 27-inch Wool-bagging Woolpacks, 9, 9½, and 10 lbs. each.
For sale by
R. W. ROBINSON.
King-street West. 671

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned—ex Penyard Park, Windsor, and Phœnician.
Bales and cases of slops, calicos, prints, hosiery, moleskins, cord, Scotch twill shirts, serge shirts, and duck trousers, &c., &c., &c.
Bales woolpacks, (10 lbs. each)
Canvas and dray covers
Rock salt
Hoop iron (of sizes)
&c., &c., &c.

HENRY RICHARDS.
Queen's-place, September 22. 5910

FOR SALE.—Shellard's keg tobacco, ex recent arrivals
Hysonskin tea, ex Juliana and Albion
Gunpowder and hyson teas, ex Albion
Sugars - Pampanga, Zebu, and Java
Ditto grocers', nearly white
Colman's blue
Martell's brandy
West India rum, 7 to 20 O.P.
Case gin, Dutch proof
Hunt's port wine, in cask
Ditto bottled, quarts and pints
Champagne, Madeira
Bar and hoop iron, assorted
Sheet lead, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lbs.
Lead pipe, 1 and 1½ inch
Muntz' sheathing metal and nails
Shot, assorted
Woolpacks, 9½ lbs.
Canvas and three-bushel bags
Davies' boots and shoes
Parchment, 18 x 27
Corkwood
Scales and weights

4206 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL LASHING,
Landing ex William and Alfred,

ON SALE, by the undersigned, seven tons.

BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
6222 Harrington-street.

VAN Diemen's Land Fine Flour, on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, by the single bag, (warranted free from adulteration).

J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
6210 Old Bank of Australia, George-street.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Jams and jellies
Burnett's vinegar
Pickles, pints and quarts
Mustard, lbs. and ½ lbs.
Anchovies, sauces
Bloaters, salmon
Split peas
Bottled fruits
Capers, salad oil
Currants, Elemé raisins
Curry powder
Almonds
Herrings, castor oil
Epsom salts
Refined saltpetre
Wine corks
Bottled ale and porter (Byass'), 3 dozen casks.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street.
Sydney, September 8. 4925

JUST LANDED, and on sale at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Round and square bars of iron
Hoop iron
Tinned oval pots, saucepans, tea kettles, and kitchens
Rim locks, padlocks, braces and bits
Norfolk latches
Sad irons
Single and double barrelled fowling pieces
Carbines, pistols, percussion caps
Milled lead
Window glass, putty
White lead
Black, green, and red paints
Linseed oil and turpentine
Varnish
Shoe bills, lath, and other nails
Foster's extra-strapped spades
Sheepshears
Butt and T hinges
Corkscrews, tea bells
Charcoal tin plates
Patent scythes, handsaws
Pit and cross-cut saws and files
Tomahawks, hoes, and augers
Mortice and falling axes
Tower bolts, looking glasses
Broom heads, banister brushes
Japanned hearth brushes
Scrubbing, shoe, and water brushes
Stock brushes and sash tools
Hair, cloth, and nail brushes, &c.
Gimblets, frying pan
Smoothing and grooving planes
Britannia metal ware
Cruet frames, tea and coffee pots, dram bottles, candlesticks and snuffers, tea and table spoons, knives, edge tools, socket chisels, spoke shaves
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Sewing twine

ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.
Sydney, September 8. 4926

NOW LANDING, ex Rajah of Sarawak—
Heavy woolpacks and 3-bushel bags
Seaming twine
Scotch twill and blue serge shirts
Striped shirts, scarlet serge shirts
8-4 and 11-4 blankets, assorted qualities
Fancy prints and cambric plates
Moleskin trousers, lined and unlined
Bleached and unbleached diaper rugs
Navy and tarpaulin canvas
Men's and women's assorted hosiery
Fancy vests and vestings
An assortment of gilt and other buttons
Men's kersey drawers, Guernsey frocks, and fancy regatta shirts
Blue pilot cloth coats, Chesterfields, pea and reefing jackets
Blue pilot cloth trousers, &c., &c.
Also,
Martell's brandy
Pure Van Diemen's Land flour
Navy chocolate
Assorted pickles
&c., &c., &c.

WATKINS AND DEAN,
6061 22, Church Hill.

WOOLPACKS AND TWINE.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Woolpacks, 9½ lb., sound, 3s. 11d. each
Best sewing twine, 1s. per lb.

JOSEPH SIMMONS, SEN.

BEST SALAD OIL,
In cases of 2 dozen, quarts, at 18s. per dozen
Duff Gordon's sherry (1 dozen), at 21s. per case.
September 22. 6043

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex late arrivals:
Moleskins, cords, doeskins, gambroons
Sheeting and shirting calicos
Welch and imitation flannels
Cotton and linen ticks
Navy blue and fancy prints
Alpaccas, delaines, Orleans
Silks, velvets, muslins, coburgs
Barege, merino, gala plaids
Damask cloths, diapers, huckaback
Visites, polkas, scarfs, mantillas, pelerines
Indian, barege, lama crape plaid and fancy shawls
Irish linen, brown holland, poplins
Merino shirts and pants
Regatta, fine white, Scotch twill, and serge shirts
Guernsey, striped and blue ditto
Infants' hoods, boots, &c.
Cravats, boas, muffs, mitts
Silk, cotton and worsted hose
Cotton and India-rubber braces
Mending cotton, thread, laces
Corahs, ducapes, and cambric handkerchiefs
Kid, silk, thread, lace, pearl, embroidered, doe and worsted gloves
Sewing silk galloons, sarsnet and satin ribbon
Mohair cord, cotton reels, tapes, stay laces
Infants' frocks, robes, caps, &c.
Silk fringe, gimps, edging
Berlin wools, whisker blond, silk squares
Stays, laces, sarsnet ribbon
Buttons, metal, flexible, pearl, spangle, silvered, gilt, enamelled, and japanned
Cut whalebone, chintz
Artificial flowers, assorted needles, pins, &c.
Boys' and men's navy and fancy caps
Plaid moleskin cord and doeskin trousers
Super and fancy cloth coats
Silk, satin, and fancy vests
Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes
Blankets, rugs, &c.
Oilcloth, worsted table covers
White and coloured counterpanes.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street.
September 8. 4924

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Martell's brandy, gin, in cases
Navy and tarpaulin canvas
Three-bushel bags and woolpacks
Roping and seaming twine
English cordage and coir rope
Sheathing metal and nails
Gunpowder, FF, FFF, and blasting
Nails, "Badger and Co.," assorted
Invoices of assorted hardware
Ditto of drugs, mace
Ditto of glassware, in great variety
Liverpool salt, rattans
Manila cigars, tamarinds
Woollashing, lead piping
Boots and shoes, assorted saddlery
Corks, in wines, porter, pops, and vials
Alabaster clocks, drawing boards
Likewise,
A general assortment of Drapery Goods,

MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
4676 Circular Quay.

FINE FLOUR,

ON SALE, by the undersigned, under mill price.

BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
6223 Harrington-street.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX,
Wool Lashing.

THE undersigned have on sale, about three tons of the former, and about five tons of the latter, just arrived per William Alfred from Wellington, and for which a low price will be accepted.

6147 WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

FLOOR MATTING.—Landed, ex Mohawk, and for sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Manila hemp, and cocoa-nut floor matting, various patterns, well suited for churches, halls, &c.

6028 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR SALE, now on board the Cameo—
125 tons coals
Water casks
Oil butts
Apply to
THORNTON AND CHURCH.
September 22. 6013

NOW LANDING, ex Phœnician and Eliza Caroline—
100 Boxes tin plates, IC, IX, IXX
Foster's extra strapped spades, No. 2, 3, 4
Round nose shovels, No. 3, 4
Strapped ditto, No. 4, 5, 6
Long and short handle frying pans
10 Tons ground white lead
Spirits of turpentine
Boiled linseed oil, in casks and drums
Raw ditto ditto
Ploughshare wings
Cutlery, in great variety
Brushware, a large assortment
Block lasts
Coffin furniture
Ship lamps
Iron rim locks
Bedsteads
Sad irons
Patent and crown scythes
B.Y. sickles
Wilkinson's sheepshears
9, 9½, 10 lb. hemp woolpacks
27-inch woolbagging
Striped hemp three-bushel bags.

LEVICKS AND PIPER.
September 19. 583

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Marquis of Bute, and other late arrivals—
Iron and brass wire work, for cradles, sieves, &c.
Crane's Mexican lead, in packets
Imperial, brown, bag cap, and foolscap paper
Gentlemen's Wellington, Prince George's, patent button boots and shoes
Ewbank's patent nails
Iron liquor, copperas, and alum
Curriers' knives, brushes, slickers, &c.
Men's, women's, and children's lasts
Brown and white patent shoe threads, flax, &c.
Shoe knives, rasps, pincers, and hammers
Strong and fine shoe bills
Square Welsh and wedge heel hobs
Wrought and cast heel tips
Lasting tacks and blades, shoe pegs, &c.
Best prepared pitch for wax
Walkden's black ink powder
Best bristles, silk twist, and boot webbing
Waterloo scythe and shoe rub-stones.

JAMES SADDINGTON,
6025 Queen's-place.

BOAT ANCHORS AND KEDGES.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
BOAT ANCHORS and KEDGES, from 14lbs. upwards
Also, Muntz's Patent Metal, Sheathing Nails, and Rods
Chain Cables, Anchors, and every description of Ship Chandlery.

LANE AND CO.,
5843 646, Lower George-street.

CHILIAN FLOUR.

LANDING, ex Lima, first quality Chilian Flour, and on sale by the undersigned. This is the latest shipment from Chili direct, and free from weevil.

WATKINS AND DEAN,
22, Church-hill.
September 23. 6064

FOR SALE,
Fine Flour, of superior quality
Seconds ditto, ditto
Port Philip prime Mess Beef
Apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 6715

REPAIRING WATCHES.

THE undersigned begs to inform his customers and the public in general that he has still in his employ the best English workmen in the colony, and that he continues to clean Watches at the following reduced prices:—
Watches of the vertical construction .. 2s. 6d.
Ditto, patent lever .... 3s. 6d.
Ditto, horizontal or Geneva .... 4s. 0d.
Best English lunette glasses fitted for one shilling.

All Watches cleaned at this establishment are warranted for 12 months, and are properly regulated by the astronomical clock.

D. DAVIS,
4426 475, George-street.

WHOLESOME AND NUTRITIOUS MEAT

HEADS OF FAMILIES, HOUSE-KEEPERS, &c., desirous of curing meat, perfectly, without rendering it indigestible, should purchase CARSON'S MEAT PRESERVER by using which any meat is thoroughly cured, and smoked if desired, with ease in twelve to fifteen minutes, the juices and other nutritious properties are consequently retained, as in the fresh state; and all taints avoided in the hottest weather.—The meat may be dressed in a few hours.

On sale, by appointment, at A. Foss', Wholesale and Retail Drug Establishment, 313, Pitt-street North. 4219

LANDING, ex Eliza Caroline—
Leghorn and Dunstable children's hats
Haberdashery and hosiery
Prints, &c., &c., &c.

L. AND S. SPYER,
6032 Spring-street.

SECONDS FLOUR, SECONDS FLOUR, ex Favourite, from Launceston.—100 Bags, to be taken from alongside at the Flour Company's Wharf. On sale.

JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, September 25. 6215

SUMMER WINES.

WHITE and Red Colonial Wine, in wood and bottles
Claret, "Pauillac," in 1 dozen cases
Ditto "Chateau Laroge," ditto
Sauterne, hock, bucellas, champagne
Port wine, sherry, and marsala, in quarter-casks and cases
London bottled ale and porter
Pale cognac brandy, hollands gin, and rum.

D. N. JOUBERT,
5644 589, George-street.

TO PUBLICANS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

CHEAP Strong Red Wine, of good quality, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarters, for sale by

D. N. JOUBERT,
5641 589, George-street.

SARDINES, SALAD OIL.

2000 ½ and ¼ tins Sardines, in oil
100 cases, 1 dozen each, olive oil, from Plagniol, Marseilles
1 invoice of Montarde de Maille, assorted French pickles and olives.

D. N. JOUBERT,
5642 589, George-street.

PRIME PORT PHILLIP BEEF.

150 TIERCES on Sale, quality warranted.

BUYERS AND LEARMONTH.
6221 Harrington-street.

RAMS.
Ex Catherine Jamieson.

FIVE pure French Merino Rams from the Bergerie Nationale, at Rambouillet, formerly the Royal Stud for breeding pure Merino Sheep.

These animals were selected and purchased by that first-rate judge Mr. Edenborough (of the firm of Marsh and Edenborough, wool brokers,) from the national flocks at Rambouillet, expressly for this colony.

They are very large framed sheep, and throw a very heavy fleece of that description of fine wool which is commanding the highest rates in the English market.

They were shorn in England before they were embarked, and their fleeces weighed from 10½ to 15 lbs.: this can be certified.

They are in excellent health, and may be seen at the stores of the undersigned, George-street.

5709 MORT AND BROWN.

SAXON MERINO PRIZE SHEEP.
Ex Sophie, from Hamburg.

20 RAMS and 15 EWES, the finest wool sheep ever imported, are on view at Buchanan's Wharf. Apply to

A. DREUTLER; or,
4673 KIRCHNER AND CO.

TALLOW.—The undersigned are purchasers of Beef and Mutton Tallow.

10731 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

TALLOW.—The undersigned are Cash purchasers of Beef and Mutton Tallow.

6917 WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

BONES, HORNS, HOOFS, &c.—The undersigned are purchasers in any quantities.

L. AND S. SPYER,
5349 Spring-street.

BATHURST GOLD.

THE undersigned will give the highest cash price for any quantity of Gold Dust.

GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
City Mart, 474, George-street, June 27. 12537

BATHURST GOLD.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Bathurst Gold, in any quantities.

EDWARD SALAMON,
6255 446, George-street.

BATHURST GOLD.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Bathurst Gold.

R. CAMPBELL, SEN., AND CO.,
6121 Bligh-street.

GOLD purchased at the highest market price by

L. AND S. SPYER,
4602 Spring-street.

DOG LOST.—Lost, on the 23rd instant, from Bourke-street, near William-street, a White Pointer Puppy, with one brown ear, name "Prince" or "Flos." Any person restoring, or making known where it is, to Mr. F. W. Jaques, Bourke-street, will be rewarded. 6237

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on Monday afternoon, a bunch of keys. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering the same to Mr. W. Perry, 353 Pitt-street, Sydney. 6184

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, a House at Woolloomooloo, containing four rooms and kitchen. Apply to T. Marsh, Willow Tree, Pitt-street. 6070

TO LET.—The Wharf and Stores situate at Miller's Point, known as Duke's Wharf.

Ermington House, with 160 acres of land, on the Parramatta River, about one mile above Kissing Point. The land is fenced in and divided into paddocks.

Application to be made at the Loan Company's Office, 354, Castlereagh-street.
Sydney, June 25. 12460

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

September 24.—Favourite, schooner, 96 tons, Captain Stericker, from Launceston the 18th instant. Passengers—Mr. William Flood, Mr. Thomas Lucas, Mr. George Lucas, Mr. Edward Atkinson, Mr. Thomas Frew, Mr. Henry Leth, Mr. Edward Roach.

September 24.—Diana, brig, 103 tons, Captain Peake, from Port Phillip the 17th instant. Passengers—Mr. Barker, Mr. Chambers, Mrs. Joyce and child, Mr. Smith, and twelve in the steerage.

September 24.—Autumnus, barque, 362 tons, Captain Jackson, from Oporto the 3rd June.

September 24.—Hero, brig, 167 tons, Captain Dale, from Adelaide the 15th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Galway, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Beames and two children, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Weaver, and eleven in the steerage.

September 24. Lallah Rookh, brig, 156 tons, Captain Milner, from Manila the 19th July. Passenger—Major M'Adam, Bengal Army, and servant.

DEPARTURES.

September 24.—Border Maid, schooner, 91 tons, Captain Champion, for Auckland. Passengers—The Bishop of New Z[illegible]d, Mr. Nihill, Mr. N. Hector, Mr. C. H[illegible], Master Betts, two natives of New Zealand, and 13 natives of the South Sea Islands.

September 24.—Don Juan, schooner, 147 tons, Captain Courtenay, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. John Hale, Mr. John Roberts.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Ranger, for London; Condor, for Lima; Spartan, for Amoy.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 24.—Opossum, 18, Shaw, from Brokenbay, with 3200 feet timber, and 400 bushels shells; Sea Bird, 20, Miller, from Shoalhaven, with 7 tons potatoes, 120 bushels maize, 20 kegs butter, and 20 packages furniture.

IMPORTS.

September 24.—Hero, from Adelaide: 509 bags wheat, 236 bags flour, 25 cases files, 6 cases wine, 20 casks, and 5000 loose bricks, 15 casks oatmeal, and sundries, to order.

September 24. Diana, from Port Phillip: 6 bales wool, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 5 bales cottons. Order.

September 24.—Favorite, from Launceston: 100 bags flour, James Cook; 300 bags wheat, 2 cases stationery, Order.

September 24.—Autumnus, from Liverpool via Oporto: 32 pipes 224 hogsheads 1174 quarter casks 791 cases port wine, 73 bags corks, 3 tons white corkwood, Brown and Co.; 70 tons salt, 197 deals, Order.

EXPORTS.

September 24.—May Queen, for London: 157 casks tallow, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 155 casks tallow, 1 case beeswax, 20 tons bones, 12,432 horns, 12,568 shank bones, 2450 shin bones, 18 cwt. hoofs, L. and S. Spyer; 472 hides, Buyers and Learmonth; 161 casks tallow, John Taylor; 43 bags saltpetre, 1 bag beeswax, Beit and Sons; 75 casks tallow, George Thorne and Co.; 40 casks tallow, 1387 hides, Campbell and Co.; 12 casks tallow, 135 hides, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 39 casks tallow, Jamieson, Orr, and Co.; 1 box leather, Thomas Holmes; 959 hides, 82 bales wool, Young and Co.; 75 bales wool, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 32 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co; 7 bales leather, 54 bales wool, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 15 bales wool, Thomas Holt junior; 17 bales wool, R. Campbell tertius; 9 bales wool, A. Brierley; 62 bales wool, J. Murphy and Co.; 1 case bananas, J. W. Parker; 8 bales wool, M. Joseph; 5000 treenails, Captain Thomas. Recapitulation: 639 casks tallow, 354 bales wool, 2953 hides, 43 bags saltpetre, 1 mat 1 case beeswax, 1 bale 1 box leather, 20 tons bones, 12,568 shank bones, 2450 shin bones, 12,432 horns, 18 cwt. hoofs, 1 case bananas, and 5000 treenails.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For Auckland.—By the Emma, and the Moa, this evening, at 6.

For London.—By the May Queen, this evening, at 6.

BARQUE COUNTESS OF MINTO.

Log of the Barque Countess of Minto, blown to Sea from Lady Elliott's Island, with only two Hands on board.

Monday, August 25, 1851. At anchor off the Island with about 45 fathoms of starboard chain; at 10 a.m. landed the captain, mate, and nine of the crew, to get guano; a light breeze from the north-west; noon, increasing breeze, and cloudy weather; at 4 p.m. payed out 8 fathoms of the larboard chain to make both anchors of equal strength; at 6, the breeze still increasing, not able to land with the boat, and not being able to hoist in the pinnace, secured her to the stern of the ship; unshipped the swinging boom, and cut it for shores to support the windlass; put on preventive tackles on the chains, and hauled well tight; chains surging very heavy; at 8 p.m., strong gale with heavy rain and lightning, the wind veered more to the westward; at 9·30, gale still rising, the ship pitching very heavy, the longboat parted both guys and unshipped larboard swinging boom; at 10, the wind shifted suddenly to the south-west, the ship laying broadside on, and shipping heavy seas; at 11·30, a tremendous heavy squall of wind and rain, the ship drove with both anchors off the bottom; payed out all the larboard chain, and the ship still driving; sounded with the deep sea line, but found no bottom; ship heading south-east.

Tuesday, 26.—At 6 a.m., no land in sight; the wind decreasing, unshackled the larboard chain, and let it run with the anchor, with about 45 fathoms chain; at 8, began to take in the longboat, and the pinnace swamped astern; at 2 p.m., longboat on deck; hauled the pinnace alongside, and passed a good strop round her, hooked on the tackle and runner, parted the runner, hooked on bow tackle and hoisted up, passed a second strop round her, and hooked on another tackle, and got her on board, and secured her across the fore hatchway; ship still drifting with larboard anchor and all chain out, heading from east-south-east to south-south-east; at midnight pumped ship at 8 inches; employed the remainder of the night securing the boats and other things about decks.

Wednesday, 27.—At 5·30 a.m., double-reefed the topsails, and tried to heave up the starboard anchor, but could not, and were obliged to slip it, as we thought the ship was drifting fast on Wreck Reef; set the topsails, foretopmast-staysail, foresail, and mizen, and steered south-east; at noon, got the sun, which made us latitude 24·6 south; at 4 p.m., calm with heavy swell from south-east, ship labouring heavily; hauled up foresail, took in mizen and topmast-staysail; got a sight which made us in longitude 152·49 east, but not having the rate of chronometer could not depend upon it; at 10, light air from south-east, steering north-west; at midnight, increasing breeze from south-west, ship heading north by west.

Thursday, 28.—At 5 a.m., looked from masthead, but no land in sight; set foresail, mizen, and topmast-staysail; at noon, increasing breeze; got the sun, which made latitude 24·51 south, longitude 153·25 east; at 4 p.m., furled foresail, mizen, and topmast-staysail, double-reefed foretopsail; at 8, strong gale, ship heading from north-north-west to north by east.

Friday, 29.—At 4 a.m., decreasing breeze; at 6, wore ship, to try to make the land, heading south-south-west; at noon, got the sun, which made latitude 24·3 south, longitude 154·10 east, which we thought to be correct, having found, as we supposed, the rate of the chronometer, from which we took our departure for Lady Elliott's Island.

(The next day's work commences Friday at noon.)

Saturday, 30.—4 p.m., began with light winds from south-west; 6 a.m., wind west by north, shook reef out of foretopsail, and set foresail, staysail, and mizen; at 8, wind west, set mainsail and gaff-topsail. Noon, latitude by observation 25·59 south, longitude 153·59 east.

Sunday, 31.—p.m., wind west, begins with clear weather and light breezes, all possible sail set; 8, wind west by north, increasing breeze, stowed mainsail and gaff-topsail; 10, wind north-west, took in mizen; 11, wore ship to north-north-east; 6 a.m., breeze still increasing, reefed foresail; 7, wore ship south-south-west; 8, set foresail; 9, wind west by south, double-reefed mizen, blowing heavy. Latitude by observation 24·21 south, longitude 153·49 east.

Monday, September 1.—p.m., wind west-north west, begins with strong breezes and clear weather; 6, breeze decreasing; midnight, wind north-north-west, tacked ship to north-north-east; 6 a.m., wind north-west, tacked ship to south-west; 10, strong breezes with heavy squalls, close-reefed foretopsail. Latitude by observation 25·38, longitude 154· east.

Tuesday, 2.—Wind north-west by north, fresh breezes and clear weather; all possible sail set; 2 p.m., close-reefed foretopsail; 5, pumped ship at 7 inches; midnight, wind north by west, tacked ship to north-north-east, blowing fresh, with heavy lightning in north-east; 4 a.m., wind decreasing, shook reef out foretopsail, foresail, and mizen; 9, wind west-by south, set mainsail and gaff-topsail. Latitude by observation 25·51 south, longitude 153·35 east.

Wednesday, 3.—Begins with calm and clear weather; 6 p.m., Double-headed Point bore north-east by east; midnight, wind south-east, set mainsail, gaff-topsail, and mizen. Latitude 25·17, longitude 15·3·15. Indian Head in sight.

Thursday, 4.—p.m., calm and clear weather, with a strong current setting on the land, set the jib to make her wear; slight air from north-west; 6, wind north-west by west, Indian Head, north point bore north-west by north, south end south-west by west; 8, took in jib and mainsail; 6 a.m., the land bore west by north; set mainsail and gaff-topsail. Noon, latitude by observation 25·4 south, longitude 153·36·15 east.

Friday, 5.—p.m., wind south, fine clear weather, all possible sail set; midnight, set the jib; 8 a.m., light air from north-west, with fine clear weather; current setting fast to south; no chance of getting to windward; Indian Head in sight. Both nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest. All possible sail set, by the wind. Noon, latitude by observation 25·5 south, longitude at 4 p.m. 154·32 east.

Saturday, 6.—p.m., wind north-north-west, light breeze from north-west, with fine clear weather; all possible sail set; Indian Head bearing west by south half-south; distant 20 miles; employed as most requisite; pumps attended to; 6 a.m., increasing breeze, tacked ship to the westward, noon, wind north-west by north, blowing fresh, with a heavy head sea from north-west; took in jib and gaff-topsail. Latitude by observation 24·37 south, longitude 155·65.

Sunday, 7.—p.m., wind north-west, strong breeze, with heavy sea from north-west; 6, increasing breeze; 8, stowed jib and mainsail, and reefed foresail; heavy lightning in the south-west; midnight, tacked ship to north-north-east; 6 a.m., tacked ship to the westward; wind very unsteady, and decreasing in strength; with hazy weather and light rain. Sun obscured.

Monday, 8.—p.m., light breeze from westward, with hazy weather and occasional showers; 6, calm, hauled up mainsail, and took in mizen; at 10·30, light air from north-west, with heavy clouds, at 1 a.m., very heavy lightning from north-west, with very threatening weather; wind west-north-west; close-reefed foretopsail, reefed foresail, and stowed mainsail; lightning began to settle down in the eastward; heavy thunder and rain; 6, tacked ship to north-west, with light air and clear weather, shook out all reefs; 10, set mainsail. Latitude by observation 25·15 south, longitude 153·41 east.

Tuesday, 9.—p.m., wind west-north-west, light breezes and clear weather, with a north-westerly wind, all possible sail set; 8, tacked ship to north-north-west; midnight, increasing breezes; 8 a.m., in with the land, with a strong breeze from the north-north-west; tacked ship to the eastward; going to the southward all the time, loosing 4 or 5 miles daily on account of the current, and not being able to work ship, having to wear every time. If we do not get a fair wind soon, we shall have to bear up for Sydney, for we are getting very much fatigued for want of rest, having been on deck all the time since we got adrift, and no chance of getting sleep for more than one hour at a time. Latitude by observation 25·19 south, longitude 153·30 east, chronometer being 10 miles to the westward.

Wednesday, 10.—p.m., wind north-west, strong breezes with clear weather; all possible sail set; midnight, increasing breezes, with heavy sea; 3·30 a.m., took in mainsail; 8, wore ship to south-west by west, strong breezes and clear, with heavy sea; wind north-west by north; pumps regularly attended to. Latitude by observation 24·54 south, longitude 154·39.

Thursday, 11.—p.m. wind north-west by west, strong breezes with clear weather; all possible sail set; 8, wind north-west, heavy clouds passing from north-west with a heavy sea; 10, wind north-west by north, breeze still increasing, with lightning in south-west; midnight, wore ship to north-east, took in the mizen; 2 a.m., strong gale, hauled up foresail; 6, wind decreasing, with rain; 8, wore ship to south-west; 10, set all possible sail; noon, clear weather with light air from west-north-west. Latitude by observation 25·7 south, longitude 154·58 east.

Friday, 12.—p.m., wind west-north-west, light air with a heavy swell. Should the wind come again from the north-west we have come to the conclusion to bear up for Sydney, as we are going to the southward, and are afraid to delay longer sending assistance to those on the island, and it is impossible for us to render any with these winds, for should the Bolton Abbey have met with any accident, they must be starving, and we fear the Bolton Abbey went on shore that night. We are employed as most requisite, as it requires us both on deck constantly; noon, light breezes and clear, all possible sail set. Latitude by observation 25·46 south, longitude 154·21 east.

Saturday, 13.—p.m., wind west, wore ship to north-north-west, with light breeze and clear weather, all possible sail set; 4, wind north-west by north, wore ship to west by south; 6, increasing breeze; 8, strong gale with heavy sea; cannot get to windward, and obliged to bear up for Sydney. Bore up for Sydney at 8 p.m. Midnight, clear, with heavy sea, and blowing a strong gale; noon, strong gale with clear weather. Latitude by observation 28·12 south, longitude 154·21 east.

Sunday, 14.—p.m., wind north-west by north, hard gale and heavy sea, all possible sail set; 4, gale still increasing, with hazy weather; 8, close-reefed foretopsail, and reefed foresail; 10, heavy lightning in south-west, with heavy squalls and rain; 4 a.m., close-reefed maintopsail; 6, wind decreasing and veering more to westward; noon, light wind, but very heavy sea. Latitude by observation 30·45 south.

Monday, 15.—p.m., light wind from the west-south-west, with heavy clouds; thunder and occasional showers, with a heavy sea; very unsettled appearance; 8, wind south-south-west, wore ship to the westward; pumped ship at 7½ inches; 9, very heavy lightning in the north-east; the latter part light winds and unsettled weather, with a very heavy sea; wind west. Noon, latitude by observation 30·26 south, longitude 154·21 east.

Tuesday, 16.—p.m., wind west, light breeze and clear weather; 6, wind north-west, wore ship to south-west by south; 8, breeze increasing; 10, hard gale, with heavy sea from north-west, all possible sail set; 9 a.m., land in sight, supposed to be the Three Brothers, bearing west, but a thick haze hanging over the land could not be sure; pumps carefully attended to. Latitude by observation 32·4 south, longitude by chronometer 153·21 east.

Wednesday, 17.—p.m., wind north-west, strong breezes and clear weather; 2, wind veered to south-west; 4, wore ship to the westward with a strong breeze, handed foresail, wind south-south-west; 8, wore ship to the eastward, the Three Brothers bearing west-north-west, wind south; midnight, wore ship to the westward; heavy swell; 6 a.m., a vessel in sight standing to the eastward, wind south-west by south; noon, spoke the barque Moselle, from Manila to Sydney, short of provisions, gave one gallon lamp oil, one bag flour, and one turtle; wind west-south-west. Latitude 32·24 south, longitude 153·10 east.

Thursday, 18.—p.m., fair weather and clear light air from west-south-west; 5, wind veered to north-west, wore ship to the south-westward. When the boat from the Moselle first came alongside, they enquired whether we wanted assistance? We replied, No; that we should be able to take the ship on to Sydney. The boat returned to the Moselle, and after an hour's absence came back, and said if we would give up the charge to Mr. Greenwood, formerly mate of the George Buckham, and a passenger by the Moselle, that the four men in the boat should accompany us to Sydney. We replied, we should feel thankful for their assistance, but would not give up charge of the ship. They again returned to the Moselle, and we made sail for Sydney—a light fair wind springing up at the time. The Moselle bore down towards us, and sent her boat the third time, stating, that Captain Thompson did not like leaving our ship in that predicament; so that we took them on board to assist, but did not give up charge of the ship. Latitude by observation 33·18 south, longitude by chronometer 152·2, at noon.

Friday, 19.—Arrived safely in Port Jackson, and found our commander, Captain Allen.

The Lalla Rookh.—This fine sailing brig has made the passage from Manila against a south-west monsoon, in 67 days. The Regia and the Santipore were loading for Sydney. The Ganges, hence for Amoy, arrived at Manila on the 12th July.

September 24.—Lalla Rookh, from Manila: 4015 bags sugar, 27 cases cigars, Thacker and Co.; 36 cases cigars, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 163 packages cordage; 25 coils whaleline, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 248 bags coffee, 34 cases cigars, 10 cases cassia, Robert Campbell; 1 package cigars, Major M'Adam; 173 oars, Order.

Captain Peppercorn, of the Eclair, reports that the Julia Percy and Marian Watson were lying at the Isle of Pines, trading for sandal-wood, when the Eclair left. The Marian Watson, in coming through one of the passages of the reef at New Caledonia, in a strong tide ripple, her mainmast went by the board, the vessel being in a dangerous position, the crew had to cut away the mainboom, gaff, and mainsail; she may be expected in Sydney in the course of two or three months.

Launceston. Arrivals.—September 13: Wycliffe, barque, 368 tons, Captain Gunton, from London. Passenger—Mr. S. Wallbridge. Shamrock, steamer, 200 tons, Captain Gilmore, from Port Phillip.

The Autumnus, from Oporto the 3rd June, spoke the barque Jennet, Kitson, from Liverpool, bound to Ceylon, off the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th August. On the 11th instant a heavy sea struck the ship and carried away part of her bulwarks.

The barque Marie, for Sydney, cleared out at Adelaide on 13th instant, with eleven passengers, originally from Antwerp.

The brigs Phantom and Two Friends, were loading for Sydney on the sailing of the Hero from Adelaide.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

September.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
25	THURSDAY	5 47	5 57	7 55	8 18

Moon's 1st quarter, October 2, 0·35 p.m.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
MR. ARABIN'S BENEFIT.
This Evening, September 25,
The public are respectfully informed that on the above evening will be presented (for the first time these three years) the celebrated Drama, in Three Acts, by Thomas Morton, Esq., entitled, THE SLAVE! or, THE BLESSINGS OF FREEDOM. The Governor of Surinam, Mr. Rogers; Captain Clifford, Mr. Spencer; Colonel Lindenburg, Mr. Belfield; Gambia, Mr. Arabin; Matthew Sharpset, Mr. Willis; Fogrum, Mr. Howard; Sam Sharpset, Mr. Griffiths; Mrs. Lindenburg, Mrs. Willis; Miss Von Trump, Mrs. Gibbs; Stella Clifton, Madame Carandini; Zelinda, Miss Sara Flower (her first appearance in that character). Highland Fling, Madame Torning. New Comic Song, Mr. Rogers. Pas de Trois, Signor Carandini and Miss E. and F. Griffiths. To conclude with the Farce of AN IRISH ENGAGEMENT! Mr. Bullfinch, Mr. Rogers; Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. Spencer; Captain Foxglove, Mr. Willis; Tim Rafferty, Mr. Belfield; Julia Bullfinch, Mrs. Willis; Norah, Mrs. Torning. Tickets and boxes to be had of Mr. Wyatt, Royal Victoria Theatre.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1851.
"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

OFFICE OF THE PROTHONOTARY.

The death of the Prothonotary has created some little stir in the legal profession. A rumour has for the last two or three days been current, that the vacant office was to be conferred on a member of the Bar, and that the claims of Solicitors, and more particularly the claims of an officer of the Supreme Court, who had been reared in the office, had served under the late Prothonotary for a number of years, and who had been acting Prothonotary whenever Mr. Gregory was absent on leave, or from indisposition, were to be overlooked. The office of Prothonotary, so far as the duties as taxing officer is concerned, is analogous in a great measure to the office of Master in the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, at home, and it appears that these offices are filled by both barristers and attorneys; and, even so late as 1849, out of fifteen Masters in the three Courts just mentioned, we find that no less than ten were barristers, whilst the remaining five only were attorneys. In this colony, however, a different rule has hitherto been adopted:—Mr. Gregory, who was a practising attorney in London, was sent out to fill the office here; and his decease having caused a vacancy, the attorneys of this colony very naturally hoped that Mr. Gregory's successor would be selected from their ranks.

As the rumour of the office being about to be conferred on a member of the Bar became rife, a meeting of the solicitors of Sydney was called, by public advertisement, for Tuesday last, and about forty attended. At that meeting (a report of which we gave in yesterday's *Herald*) resolutions were adopted in favour of the office of Prothonotary being conferred upon an attorney, and Mr. Hutchinson, who has efficiently performed the duties whenever Mr. Gregory was absent or indisposed, and whose claims were highly eulogized by many of those present, appears to have been the favourite for the office. If efficiency and zeal, punctuality and civility, and the enjoyment of the respect and esteem of a large proportion, if not all, of the solicitors in Sydney, were qualifications, the appointment of Mr. Hutchinson would, it would seem, have given the greatest satisfaction to those of his own side of the profession. And when it is considered how limited is the number of appointments which are conferred on solicitors, it would have been most gratifying to Mr. Hutchinson, as well as pleasing to the profession, to have had a gentleman appointed so well acquainted with the duties of the office, and who would have brought to bear his practical knowledge and extensive experience. The earliest period at which an expression could be made by the solicitors of Sydney was made, but scarcely could the Chairman of the meeting, who had undertaken to transmit copies of the resolutions to the Colonial Secretary (to be laid before his Excellency the Governor-General), and to the Judges of the Supreme Court, have accomplished his task, when we find that the appointment is about to be conferred on Mr. Samuel Raymond, and Mr. Hutchinson is to remain a subordinate, with an additional £100 a year to his present salary.

But before examining Mr. Raymond's claims, let us pause and see what Mr Robert Johnson said, in moving the first resolution at the meeting on Tuesday:—

He was well aware that there was a class of barristers in this colony on the look out for every situation of this kind; but it became them as a body to protest against this kind of usurpation, and to assert the preferent claim of the attorneys. He believed if they did not memorialise the Government, and if they did not get their memorial strongly backed by the Judges, they would have a man placed in this office with whom they could have no sympathy, and who could have no sympathies with them. The office of Prothonotary was one which related to attorneys in an especial manner. He was not only the officer to tax their bills, but if any attack or charge were made on the conduct of an attorney by an unsuccessful and malignant client, or any one else, such charge was generally referred to the Prothonotary to investigate. What confidence could they have in the investigation of a man who was not acquainted with the practice of attorneys—who did not know the difficulties in which they were sometimes placed, and the advantage which their clients strove to take? Again, it was well known that in this colony the barristers were somewhat antagonistic to attorneys. There was a reluctance on their part to let the attorney make more money by his profession than they did by theirs, and this feeling would induce them to tax bills as closely as possible. He did not say it was impossible for a barrister to fit himself for the office, but he was sure there were no barristers amongst them who had done so. On the contrary he thought it likely the most incompetent person would be appointed, because his friends at court would be more earnest in their endeavours to provide for him, knowing he would not be able to provide for himself. Some of these gentlemen, no doubt, were trembling for the security of offices they had already held too long for the public good, and were anxious to secure any other good berth. And it was in this colony he thought some assertion of their own claims was desirable.

The principle established by Mr. Johnson has been over-looked, and the changes as stated in another part of this day's paper are likely to be carried into effect.

The state of things however is something like this. Schedule A is not sufficient to pay all the charges which it ought to bear, and therefore retrenchment and economy are absolutely indispensable. Mr. Cheeke, the Commissioner of the Court of Requests, is to work the Chairmanship of Quarter Sessions with an increase for travelling expenses of £100, in addition to his already liberal income of £1000 a-year. Mr. Hutchinson is to have £100 a-year additional, with the titular honour of first clerk, whilst Mr. Elyard is to preside over the department of Registrar of Deeds. Mr. Samuel Raymond is to take the office of Prothonotary at the reduced salary of £600 a-year, the difference being bestowed on Mr. Cheeke and Mr. Hutchinson, whilst the salary hitherto enjoyed by Mr. Raymond as the Chairman of Quarter Sessions will be saved.

But what are Mr. Raymond's claims that the profession are to have forced upon them a gentleman ignorant, or nearly so, of the duties he will have to perform. Many years ago, Mr. Raymond stood a severe contest with the present Solicitor-General for the Chairmanship of Quarter Sessions, and was defeated. He then went to Port Phillip, practised for a short time as a barrister, and subsequently became Deputy Sheriff there. On the elevation of Mr. Manning to his present position of Solicitor-General, Mr. Raymond again entered the lists, and was successful. Shortly after which he retired from practice, and devoted himself to his duties as Chairman, exclusively. The appointment of Chairman of Quarter Sessions is an annual appointment. If any candidate had come forward and opposed Mr. Raymond successfully, though Mr. Raymond had held the office continuously for years, he could not have asked for compensation for the appointment he had lost. The appointment was not bestowed by the Government, the election had always been in the magistracy, and being only an annual office, its holder had no claims whatever on the Government on vacation. And surely if it had been found expedient to abolish the office, Mr. Raymond could have had no ground for complaint, as his tenure was only annual. Why, then, are the public and the legal profession to be saddled with a gentleman, at most, imperfectly acquainted with the duties of the Prothonotary, to the exclusion of many eligibly qualified by practice and experience? The solicitors must not remain silent, but press remonstrance in a quarter which will command attention.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOME.

No. XLV.

In proceeding to treat of the Great Exhibition systematically, we cannot but see that various antecedent and concurrent events give that Exhibition a peculiar significance at the present time. The late repeal of the duties on the importation of foreign corn, and the present alleged agricultural distress, are by one class of reasoners connected together as cause and effect. Whilst many eminent men, both within and without the walls of Parliament, are disputing as to the true origin of this distress, and, still more, as to the remedy, the Crystal Palace is opened to us on the first of May. How much this silent fact—the great fact of our time—will weigh in the above argument, time will yet show. That it will weigh more than any other single event, past or to come, we cannot doubt.

I persist in putting this event, as I put it in a former communication of mine some months back. Free trade says, "let men make the most of their labour, by exchanging the results of that labour, wheresoever, and with whomsoever, they please." The originators of this Exhibition in effect say, "Now all you nations of the earth, let us see what you have to exchange with each other."

Thus has the Crystal Palace become, if not the actual market-place, at any rate the index of the markets of the world. Let men differ as they may,—and the most respectable men do honestly differ as to the propriety, or otherwise, of applying Free Trade doctrines, in a country fiscally situated as ours, there can be no doubt that the Great Exhibition of Industry is a most consistent and appropriate next step to our late national recognition of the soundness of the abstract doctrine, which teaches that industry should be free.

Independent, therefore, of all alleged or supposed "disturbing causes" to the universal application of Free Trade doctrines amongst us at the present time, it is yet abundantly clear that a great commercial and manufacturing country like ours cannot be too well acquainted with the productions and manufacturing capabilities of the other countries of the earth. And just as it behoves a trader to be well acquainted with the wants and general circumstances of his customers, so ought Great Britain to be possessed of equal knowledge touching the condition of her numerous customers, in every part of the globe. In order best to acquire this knowledge, Great Britain ought personally to visit all the nations of the globe, but as this is impracticable, the obviously next best course is that which has, in substance and effect, actually taken place, *videlicit*, all the nations of the earth, have come to us. We can now walk through Austria, or take stock of the capabilities of France, in the course of a day; so that this Exhibition, at the very least (as I think even Colonel Sibthorp would admit), supplies us with a "short-hand" method of becoming most thoroughly acquainted with the entire industrial condition of our neighbours and rivals on every side of us.

I have already, in the last two communications, given you a sketch of the most noticeable objects occupying the great central avenue of the building; so that, taking a fresh departure from the lower or eastern end, at which we had arrived at the conclusion of the last letter, we commence the truly "Grand Tour," of all the different countries of the globe. But before bestowing any particular observations upon either, it is fitting that on paper we express exactly that first and simple generalisation to which the mind has arrived by the time you have concluded your first rapid and impatient circuit of the Exhibition, viz., that *all* new countries, as the United States of America and the British colonies, are mainly distinguished by the production of raw and unmanufactured produce; whilst the older countries of Europe and Asia, on the other hand, are just as remarkable for the number and all but infinite variety of forms and fabrics into which raw produce is converted. Thus, in new countries raw produce is the rule, and manufactures the exception; whilst in the older countries the converse of this is the case.

In traversing, therefore, the very extensive, although barely furnished region of the United States, we cannot but see that in her manufactures she is rather ambitious than successful. True, she sports cloths, cassimeres, furniture, cotton goods, and carriages; but who can fail to see that these things are not Jonathan's *forte*? In cloths and cassimeres, England and Saxony beat him into fits, not merely in appearance and quality, but also as to cost of production. His furniture will never do side by side with Bond-street and Austrian workmanship. His carriages are highly varnished, but cannot, I think, stand a comparison with the elegant and springy things from Paris and Long-acre. Even his agricultural implements seem but poor things after walking through the same department—one of the most interesting—in "the United Kingdom." There are several sets of highly and tastefully ornamented carriage harness from New York, but even these must be dearer to make than to buy. American clocks, of every kind of transatlantic wood, are here in great numbers, and, as you are aware, find their way into all parts of the world, the Australian colonies not excepted. Rifles, revolvers, prepared leather, tooth-drawing instruments, fire-ladders, escapes, a thermometer churn, and a self-regulating mariner's compass, neutralising local attraction, seem to be the most interesting articles amongst the residue of their manufactures. I must not, however, forget to make special mention of their air-exhausted coffin, in which is a bouquet of flowers, as fresh as when gathered, from which we are to infer that a "body" would keep as well. I believe that this is the only article in the "undertaking" line in the whole exhibition: and that is one too many, for it serves only, (like the skeleton introduced at Egyptian feasts,) to remind us of our mortality. Even as an invention this coffin appears to me to be a stupid one, for what comfort is there in being kept fresh *after* you are dead?

There are of course very many other manufactured articles of a more utilitarian character, such as combs, Indiarubber shoes, hats, caps, &c., but I cannot go into them. America has so many much more interesting *natural* objects, that I prefer drawing your attention to them. Her wheat, flour, Indian corn, (the cobs being frequently three times the size of the Australian,) her gold, copper, iron, zinc, and lead; her cotton and wool, some of the latter being I think as fine as, and certainly *whiter* than any I ever saw; all these, and many other samples of raw produce, constitute by far the best part of America's contribution to this Exhibition. They have a mass of *pure* copper from the north-west mine at Lake Superior, weighing 2554 lbs., and which I only believed in after I had seen it. There are also very good collections of metals and minerals generally, amongst which any one may certainly spend several days very profitably. To be properly estimated, however, these things must be seen. If I merely enumerated them, they would take up much room, and after all would be little better than a transcription of so much of the catalogue. America's *natural* productions seem to be almost co-extensive with nature herself, and in looking at them one ceases to feel surprise at the gigantic strides she is making in material prosperity. Given, every variety of climate and superabundance of land, (much of the latter the first in the world,) every variety of natural productions—animal, vegetable, and mineral, and the most go-a-head people in the world, it would be strange if America did not get on a little faster than the crowded and struggling nations of the old world.

Regardless of geographical arrangement, in the Exhibition, we walk out of the United States into Russia. Russia is as yet one of the uncompleted countries, many of her best contributions being frozen up in the northern navigation, and, therefore, not yet arrived. As far as we can yet observe of the great Autocrat's Empire, it seems to be chiefly famous for its mineral products. We have Russian iron in every form, ores, rough melted, pig iron, pudding iron, rolled iron, bar sheet iron, and these worked up into every variety of peaceful or warlike article into which that most useful of metals may be converted. Shot, shells, grenades, bombs, gun and pistol barrels, broadswords, daggers, cuirasses, and Caucasian sabres, Russia appears to consider as very appropriate items in this Great Peace Exhibition, if we may judge from the abundance and variety of these homicidal tools. The arts of peace, however, are not entirely neglected. Russia's manufactures of cloths and velvets are highly respectable, and have raised our opinion thereof accordingly. Some of their silks, brocades, and camel-hair cloth, will also bear comparison, in fabric, but not in design, with anything from England or France. Russia also looks respectable in the leather line, and in the many useful articles to the manufacture of which leather is made subservient. Their most showy looking articles are their mosaic tables inlaid with various beautiful stones, and some of the tulip wood cabinets. Upon the whole, I think that Russia when completed, will cut a very respectable figure, even in the Crystal Palace. There is no doubt the Emperor has taken great interest in the whole scheme, and it is said that he contemplates coming over in person as a spectator.

Until he and the other Russian things are unfrozen, and arrive, let us step into the next neighbour, North Germany, and the Zolverein. Here, we are at once struck with a manifest improvement, both in the number, and in the appearance and interesting character of the innumerable articles exhibited. In natural products, as in manufactures, the states of the Zolverein are equally rich, as represented under this roof. Their ores, beet root sugar, potatoe flour, wools, cloths, velvets, silks, abundant and various as they are, are exceeded by the singular interest and beauty of many of their works, more immediately related to the fine arts. Amongst other things, which I must hereafter more practically refer to, is a very large collection of porcelain and glass, greatly superior in elegance and workmanship to most of the same kind of ware exposed in the shops of London. And yet in these very shops, all kinds of glass and porcelain are now much superior in design and quality, compared with those which were commonly sold some ten years back. Here is one result of Free Trade; the foreign competition having improved our own manufacture, and given us a better and more beautiful article, at a greatly reduced cost. But the Crystal Palace itself is another result of the same kind. For it has been said, that but for the late legislation affecting this one substance of glass, the Crystal Palace would never have been called into existence.

No. XLVI.

London, June 3, 1851.

I am afraid that amidst the thousand and one attractions of this Saturnalian time, people are almost losing their natural relish for business, in such high seasoned seductions as Crystal Palace, French Plays, Italian Operas, and Batty's Hippodrome. How otherwise are we to account—notwithstanding the well known St. Stephen repugnance to colonial debates—for "a count out" on the occasion of Sir W. Molesworth's late motion respecting transportation to Van Diemen's Land; a motion prefaced by an admirable and unanswerable speech, which left nothing to be desired, save listeners should do their duty as well as the speaker of that speech had done his. Alas! It almost aggravates one into a kindly feeling for "separation" agitation, when we find such fatuous, stolid, impracticable apathy and indifference in the honorable-member mind, touching any question which is not spiced, and made "hot in the mouth" by party spite, or personal considerations of some kind. Weeks are consumed by Lord John's nonsensical Bill against the use of mere syllables and sounds amongst Roman Catholic prelates; but the Van Diemen's Land cause—involving only the interests of some seventy thousand miserable colonists—goes off, *pro defectu juratorum*. I do trust, however, that this apparent indifference amongst our legislators is *only* apparent, and that it may be partly accounted for by the suggestion contained in the commencement of this paper. It seems as if nothing less exciting than Lord Torrington, or the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," can at present be secure against a count out. Members of Parliament are but human, and they visit the little-footed Chinese lady, and the elephant and her calf, with as much satisfaction as humbler beings, who are born but to obey the laws. These new attractions, in combination with the Crystal Palace, seem not only to make abortions of colonial debates, but also to extinguish much nearer interests. Sadler's Wells Theatre is literally snuffed out, and the other evening the money was returned, and the play abandoned, at the Lyceum (Madame Vestris'), in consequence of there not being above 13 or 14 people in the house. The novelties, in short, have swept away every thing before them; the entire mass of the population have given themselves to pleasure, and the behavior of the Parliament men reminds us of what schoolboys used to be at their Latin Grammar, when Punch was in full play to a shouting audience outside. A soberer season must come sooner or later. At present every thing and every body tends Hyde Park-ward. The very city people complain. Only this day a large broker on the Mining Exchange exclaimed to me in town, "confound that Exhibition, it has swept St. Michael's Alley (where miners and mine-owners most do congregate) as clean and bare as a desert; there is almost no business doing." So, as every body is at the Exhibition, we may as well return there too.

At the conclusion of my last communication I had just entered upon a consideration of the Zollverein's portion of the Exhibition. I find, however, that so many new objects are being daily unpacked and disclosed to view, and the whole of the details are so utterly insurmountable within any reasonable number of letters, (and that too more apparent after my nine visits than at first,) that I must abandon the plan of going through the different countries seriatim, and take the most salient points, as every body else is obliged to do. A life-time would not more than suffice to enable one to master the whole.

Why then have I been only nine times? Why, truth to say, any man's crystal career may be cut short very abruptly. Defiance of weather and neglect of necessary meals, whether at crystal palaces or elsewhere, will bring on colds and coughs; coughs neglected will, in this climate, grow to bronchitis, and that to spitting of blood, and other pulmonic symptoms, and these to physicians, and stethescoping, and cods-liver-oiling, of Crystal Palace visitants; and these little circumstances may serve to explain only nine visits during the three or four and thirty days which have elapsed since the Exhibition was first opened to the public. Having been well oiled, however, we can now go faster than ever.

Giving precedence to the useful, over the merely ornamental, we first notice (after turning from the central avenue) the great cotton manufacture. Here, of course, Great Britain is in her glory. Whilst under some of the American glass cases, we observe neatly carded portions of cotton, looking something between silk and wool, we find at Manchester, London, Glasgow, and Bolton, the various stages of cleaning, carding, spinning, and weaving, which give us at once a birdseye view of all the processes of this great and interesting manufacture. The most complete machinery turns forth all sorts of beautiful patterns as you stand by; and foreigners look as reverent at the incessant and untiring spinning jenny, as if it were a sentient and intelligent thing. No other country at all approaches our own, in the quality and beauty of these fabrics. Saxony, especially in its hosiery, jaconets, cotton gauze, and linen cambric, comes next. After Saxony, France, Wirtemburg, Austria, and Belgium follow in the order of relative excellence as here set down. There is little variety in the cotton manufactures of the United States, but what they have sent are very good. Their cotton sail-cloth, quite an unique fabric, is a remarkably beautiful, and apparently a very strong manufacture. The American drills, shirtings, and sheetings, are also good, but surely can never, with dear Transatlantic labour, compete in an open market with the factories of Manchester and Glasgow. Of the cotton manufacture of the East we may speak when we come to treat of the general contributions from those parts.

After her cotton manufacture, probably our island is as much distinguished by her mineral productions as by anything else. Not only are blocks of coal, as large as a Sydney ferry boat, on view *outside* the Glass Palace, but innumerable specimens of almost every kind of metal are arranged in the mineral department within. It is said in the city, that all the mines at work in this country, including the call-making, as well as the dividend paying concerns, number some two hundred; and many of these have sent their best specimens of copper, silver, lead, iron, tin, nickel, zinc, &c., which constitute by far the most marked mineral feature of the whole exhibition. The South Australian and North American sections, of course, are far superior to the mother country in respect of the richness of their copper ores, but the mother country can compete with any other portion of the globe in silver, lead, and tin, either in quantity or quality. Even in copper there are more paying mines in England than elsewhere, and lumps of copper ore, from such mines as West Caradon, and Devon Consols, marked as upwards of a ton each, make the visitor of the Exhibition wonder why mining capitalists ever send their capital abroad when they have such treasures at their feet. Distance, however, "lends enchantment to the view" in mining, as in so many other matters. Probably the ever-memorable Pearl Fishing Company, which eased so many simpletons of their superfluous cash in the year 1825, would have knocked under to the mother country, even in the article of precious stones and gems, if due enquiry had been made at the time: for we find in this Exhibition not only our old acquaintance in great number and variety, the Cairngorm stones from Cairngorm, in Aberdeenshire, but beautiful Scotch pearls found in the rivers Don, Ugie, and Ythan, and finer pearls still from the deepest parts of the river Strules, at the town of Omagh, in Ireland. Specimens of English marbles and porcelain clay are so plentiful as scarcely to arrest the onward march of the eager spectator.

The next attractive portion of this world-wide collection, is, I think, the woollen manufacture. What a stride from the rough contents of those American or New South Wales bales, to the Berlin wool pictures, and the ladies' carpet, manufactured for the Queen. In this section, some other countries press us very close: nay, I am inclined to think that, as between Saxony and England, it is almost if not quite a neck-and-neck affair. England is great in carpetings, trouserings, and coatings of doeskins, angolas, tweeds, cords, blanketings, flannels, moreens, shawls, and plaids. Only by the eye can you obtain anything like a correct notion of the diversified beauty of all these fabrics, in texture, patterns, and dyes. Many of the Paisley, Norwich, and Glasgow shawls are quite equal in every respect to the best specimens of Indian looms, and in colours and patterns generally superior. And why not? The Indians are nearly stationary; we are progressive, Norwich, Glasgow, Paisley, and many other provincial cities, as well as the metropolis, have their schools of design, in active operation, and it would be strange, if with such potent aids as these, our manufactures did not gradually exhibit improvements of every kind. There are many exhibitors from all the places above named, and all are so excelling in their efforts that it would be invidious to mention one name before others. I heard an old hand in the India trade cross-examine one of the attendants upon the Norwich section of shawls, with the object of fairly satisfying himself (the cross-examiner) that certain particular specimens of shawls were really of British manufacture, and being convinced upon this point, he declared roundly in my hearing, that there was not the slightest difference to the senses of sight or touch between the Indian and the English manufacture. Whatever difference there might be in wear and tear could of course only be ascertained by wear and tear. Many of the French cashmere square and long shawls and scarfs are also in every respect, to all appearance, fully equal to the British, as also are some of the French carpets.

I must not conclude this letter without pointing attention to the still increasing interest taken in this Exhibition. Between two and three thousand pounds are taken daily at the doors, in shillings alone, and of course a further sum is made from day to day by the continuous sale of season tickets. Nor are the concomitant incidents of this great attraction barren in amusement of one kind or other. On the outside Captain Somerset gets "House of Corrected" for assaulting the Police, whilst hundreds of sojourners in the land pour into Soyer's symposium, hard by, at Gore House, to recruit their energies, exhausted within the Crystal Palace. On the inside again, one unfortunate exhibitor actually fainted right off under royal interrogatories, incapable of supporting himself in the presence of, apparently one of the most gracious, affable, and natural Queens that ever took an interest in the works of her subjects. Gall would say, "Veneration large."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Before their Honors the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Therry.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

In re James Smith the younger.

The Chief Commissioner reported that he had suspended the insolvent's certificate for six months for not having made a full disclosure and surrender of his property to the assignee of his estate.

In re James Smith the elder.

The Chief Commissioner reported that he had refused the insolvent his certificate.

In re James Caulfield.

The Chief Commissioner moved the confirmation of the insolvent's certificate. Granted.

Before the Full Court.

In re Saul Lyons.

On the 1st August last the insolvent made an application for his certificate, after the expiration of two years from refusal, under the rider to the 10 Vic., No. 14.

The application was opposed by Mr. B. C. Rodd, a creditor, on the ground that no sufficient cause was shown for the indulgence, and that the application was not supported by a proper number of creditors who had proved.

Mr. Darvall appeared for Mr. Rodd.

Mr. Broadhurst, as a preliminary objection stated, that Mr. Rodd was no creditor. Mr. Rodd's name does not appear in the plan of distribution.

Mr. Darvall urged that Mr. Rodd was not excluded from objecting. He is not in the plan of distribution, but he is a proving creditor, and the Court have always treated him as such. The plan of distribution was filed in May, 1849, and it appears that Mr. Rodd was no creditor; but the Court allowed him to be a creditor in July, 1849, when he successfully opposed the insolvent on his application for his certificate at that time.

The Court overruled the objection.

Mr. Darvall then said that, in the judgment of the Court as given when the case was before them in July, 1849, it would seem that the insolvent was a swindler of the deepest dye. [The Chief Justice: If a majority of the creditors in number who have proved, request the Court to grant the certificate, the Court are bound to grant it.] As the case stands now the objection to the certificate is conclusive. There are nine creditors who appear in the plan of distribution, besides there are three or four who are proving creditors, and who are not in the plan of distribution. The creditors requesting the Court to grant the certificate are not such creditors as the Act requires, as many of the creditors appear by agents in the colony, and are not proper persons to sign the requisition. The seventh section of the Act only gives power to the Court where the Commissioner had refused the certificate in the first instance, and where his refusal has been confirmed by the Court. In the present case the certificate was granted by the Commissioner, and refused by the Court. It is a purely technical objection, and he (the learned counsel) did not wish to press it.

Mr. Broadhurst, for the insolvent: In this matter there was no doubt family disputes, and as the letter from Mr. Abraham Lyons to the creditors is not before the Court, the Court will not pay much attention to the answer. It is necessary that the Court should be aware that there have been bitter differences between the parties. The plan of distribution is a final judgment of the Court, so as to determine who are creditors under the Act. The Court will never say that an agent is to prove the debt of his principal, oppose the certificate, and that he is not to have a discretionary power after in signing a requisition for granting a certificate. Mr. Rodd appears here as *amicus curiæ*. The powers in an attorney are always made to extend to ultimate acts. [The Chief Justice: Can the Official Assignee represent a creditor who becomes insolvent?]—It is apprehended that he can. At this stage of the proceedings,

The Court referred the case to the Chief Commissioner, to report whether a majority in number of the insolvent's creditors who have proved have requested the Court either by themselves or their legally constituted attorneys, to grant the insolvent his certificate; with leave to the Commissioner to report specially whether Messrs. Rodd and Dawson are creditors or not.

On a subsequent day,

The Chief Commissioner reported that eleven persons had proved, and six of them had requested the Court to allow the certificate. Of the eleven, two, Messrs. Rodd and Dawson, and Mr. Parry Long, had received the full amount of their claims on giving up their liens, and were no longer creditors. Of the creditors who had signed two were objected to, viz.: H. Ferris, agent for Early and Smith, and John Smith, attorney for Chance, Brothers. These powers were both produced,

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and contained powers to compound for debts, submit to arbitration, and give releases. The Commissioner further reported that if the eleven persons who were with Mr. Rodd to count those who had signed the request it would not amount to a majority; but if those who held liens, and had been paid in full were not allowed to count there would be a majority.

The CHIEF JUSTICE delivered the judgment of the Court to-day. He said that the Judges had conferred together in this case, and were unanimous in their decision. There were eleven creditors who had proved in the estate without Mr. Rodd. Two creditors had been paid off, which would leave ten, and six of these ten have made the request that the insolvent's certificate should be granted. Some of these creditors have requested by agent; we think that a creditor may request by agent as well as in person under the 6th section of 10 Vic., No. 14, Call. 1633. An agent who has an authority to collect, receive, or compound debts can request also. The only remaining question is, as to what length of time the insolvent's certificate should be suspended. Mr. Justice Therry was not present when the certificate was refused, but we are all of opinion that the certificate should be further suspended for twelve calendar months from this date, at the expiration of which period, the certificate will be granted.

IN RE SAMUEL TERRY HUGHES.

This case came before the Court at the instance of Mr. M'Evoy, in the nature of an appeal from the report of the Chief Commissioner. The evidence was read, and the argument was commenced, but not concluded at the rising of the Court. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until eleven o'clock, on Friday next, should the jury cases be disposed of by that hour.

IN EQUITY.—RULE NISI.

MILLER (AS ACCOUNTANT, &C.,) AND ANOTHER v. CAMPBELL AND OTHERS.

Mr. FISHER moved, that the report of the Master in this case be confirmed. Granted.

PROGRESS of the ELECTIONS

THE RETURNS.

THE following gentlemen have been elected as members of the new Legislative Council:—

District.	Member.
Argyle	C. Nicholson.
King and Georgina	J. Chisholm.
Roxburgh and Wellington.	W. H. Suttor.
Stanley	J. Richardson.
Maneroo	A. Jeffreys.
Murrumbidgee	G. Macleay.
Lachlan and Lower Darling	W. Macarthur.
Liverpool Plains & Gwydir.	A. Morris.
City of Sydney	J. D. Lang, John Lamb, W.C. Wentworth.
Sydney Hamlets	T. W. Smart.
Parramatta	G. Oakes.
Cumberland Boroughs	J. R. Holden.
Southern Boroughs	T. A. Murray.
Northumberland Boroughs.	G. R. Nichols.
Stanley Boroughs	R. Jones.
Eastern Camden	H. Osborne.
Western Boroughs	A. T. Holroyd.
County of Cumberland	R. Fitzgerald. J. B. Darvall.
North-eastern Boroughs.	E. Flood.
Western Camden	J. Macarthur.
Cook and Westmoreland	J. Martin
Wellington and Bligh	J. B. Bettington.
Bathurst, County of	J. W. Bligh.

WEST CAMDEN.

THE polling for West Camden took place on Monday last; and at four o'clock Mr. James Macarthur was returned, by a majority over Dr. Sherwin of 110. The following is the result of the voting at each polling place:—

	Macarthur.	Sherwin.
Berrima	13	50
Picton	50	24
Camden	126	5
	189	79

COOK AND WESTMORELAND.

BY express we last night received the result of Tuesday's poll at the following places:—Hartley, Penrith, North Richmond, and Wilberforce—namely, Martin 69, Longmore 68. The result at Bathurst and Picton had not arrived.

WELLINGTON AND BLIGH.

(From the Bathurst Free Press.)

THE election of a member of Council for the District of Wellington and Bligh took place on Friday, the 12th instant. There being no opposition, the returning officer, Dr. Curtis, declared Mr. James Brindley Bettington, of Oatlands, to be duly elected. Amongst the electors present, we noticed Messrs. Maughan, Hood, Boulton, Kenneth Miller, Cornish, &c. The general opinion seems to be that Mr. Bettington is a very suitable person to represent the interest of so large a squatting district. The estimated population of this electoral district is 2764, and it contained in 1850 live stock (equated as sheep at the rate of 160 horses or cattle to 1000 sheep) to the extent of 1,360,153 head. The number of voters on the electoral roll was 190.

THE VICTORIA ELECTIONS.

THE following is the list of members returned to serve in the new Legislative Council of Victoria, as made up to the 16th instant:—

Melbourne	Mr. Westgarth, Mr. O'Shannassy, Alderman Johnston
Geelong	Mr. Robinson, Mr. Strachan
North Bourke	Mr. Dight, Mr. J. T. Smith
South Bourke	Mr. Miller
Normanby, Dundas, and Follett	Dr. Palmer
Ripon, Hampden, and Colac	Mr. Goldsmith
Gipps Land	Mr. Turnbull
The Murray	Dr. Murphy
The Loddon	Mr. Campbell
The Wimmera	Mr. Splatt

For the counties of Grant, Villiers, and Heytesbury; Talbot, Dalhousie, and Anglesea; and for the Boroughs of Portland, Belfast, Warnambool, and Kilmore, the result was not known when the mail left Melbourne.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of James Roberts, a second meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of William Blaxland, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past 10.

In the estate of John Westmore, and John Gorrick, certificate meetings, at noon.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Samuel Terry Hughes, an adjourned special meeting, under a Judge's order, for examination, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of John Goodwin, a special meeting, to decide upon an offer of composition, at noon.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. SIMMONS, SEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Patna Rice, Beef, Stout, Pale Ale, Witney Blankets, Wool.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Statuettes, Groups, and Busts, in Parian Marble, China Vases, Baskets, Medallions, Toilet Bottles and Furniture, Coloured Glass Vases and Bottles, Tazzas, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—On the premises, Crown-street, Surry Hills, adjoining "Bodenham's Houses," at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cottage Pianoforte, China, Glass, Plated Ware, Paintings, Engravings, Library, Cooking Apparatus.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—At No. 616, Lower George-street, opposite the site of the old Gaol, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN.—At the Old Queen's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Maize, Onions, Bath Bricks, Malsters' Tiles, Old Copper; and at the stores of Mr. Macnamara, Queen's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Clearance Sale; at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 for half-past 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, Neatsfoot Oil, Mess Pork, Lard, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Wheat and Flour.

MR. G. W. PICKERING.—On the premises of Mr. Brown, Clarence-street, near King-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cruet-Frames, Cut Glass, Crockeryware, Kitchen Utensils.

MR. T. HURLEY.—On the premises, Windmill-street, opposite the North Shore Ferry, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

THE OFFICE OF PROTHONOTARY.—We understand that the office of Prothonotary has, in a view to economy, been given to Mr. Raymond; he vacating the situation of Chairman of Quarter Sessions, to which Mr. Commissioner Cheeke is to be appointed, without additional salary. It is said that the sum limited by schedule A, having now the Registry of Deeds department saddled on it, and the cost of witnesses this year having been unusually heavy, has fallen short of the expenditure; and that, therefore, every practicable reduction has become unavoidable. On this ground, the arrangement has been entered into—as one, it would seem, of necessity; and not with reference to the question which has been raised, as to the comparative claims of the two branches of the legal profession, or to questions of competition between individual members of either. Mr. Cheeke, we believe, is to have an additional £100 a year, for travelling expenses; and Mr. Hutchinson an additional £100 a year, with the title of *First* instead of Second Clerk—Mr. Elyard remaining in charge of the Deeds' department, as "Chief Clerk." Mr. Raymond's salary as Prothonotary is to be £600; and the clear saving, on the schedule, will thus be £800 a year.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—An adjourned special meeting of the members of this institution was held yesterday evening, for the purpose of considering the report of the special committee appointed to enquire into the present state and future prospects of the institution. The committee, it will be remembered, after reviewing in detail the conduct and position of the School of Arts, and suggesting various alterations in its constitution and system of management, concluded by recommending the dissolution of the existing committee, and the appointment of a provisional board or committee, with power to prepare a revised code of regulations for the consideration of the members, and to govern the affairs of the institution, until such revised code be adopted. The special committee having likewise been instructed to enquire into the dismissal, by the managing committee, of the Librarian, had reported against the justice of such dismissal. Seven o'clock was the time appointed for the meeting of yesterday evening, but it was nearly half-past seven before a sufficient number of members attended to warrant the meeting in proceeding to business. The chair was then taken by Dr. A'Beckett, the senior Vice-President, who explained, that although he had been appointed a Member of the Special Committee, and had intended to act with that body, he had been precluded from doing so. Mr. Cape, another of the Vice-Presidents, now proceeded to lay before the meeting a counter report from the Committee of Management. This was a very voluminous document. The whole report of the Special Committee was traversed, and the Managing Committee was defended ably and elaborately against the charges of neglecting and mismanaging the affairs of the institution, conveyed by that report. The Special Committee was charged with having put forth many inaccurate statements, and with having apparently sought out for means of inculpating the existing management of the institution and with having acted wholly upon that spirit of unfairness which had been evinced in the anonymous letters upon that subject published in the *Empire*. The dismissal of the librarian was justified, and that officer was further charged with having re-circulated the anonymous attack alluded to. Mr. Morris moved that this report be received and printed for general circulation, in the same manner as the report of the Special Committee; and that the meeting be further adjourned until the 8th of October, for its consideration. Mr. Hilly seconded this motion. Mr. Gowland, who was to have moved the adoption of the Special Committee's report, admitted the justice of this step. After some desultory discussion, Mr. Morris' amendment was carried; and after a vote of thanks to Mr. A'Beckett, the meeting separated. About sixty persons were present.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRIES.—Yesterday, (in the absence of the Coroner, from indisposition) a magisterial inquiry was made before J. O'Neil Brenan, W.P.M., at the Three Tuns Tavern, King and Elizabeth streets, touching the death of Martin Bourke, then lying dead in the Sydney Infirmary. Captain Hawkins, of the ship Dublin, now lying off the Flour Company's Wharf, stated, that deceased was ship's cook, and was about 51 years of age. He last saw him alive on Sunday evening last, when he was quite sober, and attending in the galley. On Monday morning it was reported that he was absent, and that his hat had been found in the forecastle. On Tuesday morning grappling irons were procured, and after some search the body was found in the harbour. P. W. M'Naughton, the steward of the Dublin stated, that on Sunday night deceased was intoxicated, and that the last time he saw him, deceased was sitting down at the gangway on the starboard side. About half-past twelve, witness heard something fall overboard, which he thought was the fender or a piece of wood. He had no idea that it might be one of the crew. On the Monday, every inquiry was made as to where deceased could be. Mr. Doran, the second officer, deposed to having found the body with the grappling-irons; and Dr. M'Ewan stated that there were no marks of violence on the body. Mr. Brenan found that death was the result of suffocation from accidental drowning: deceased has left a wife and six children in England.—A second inquiry was commenced yesterday before Mr. Brenan, at the same tavern, touching the death of James Holland, then lying dead in the Infirmary. William Hobbs, wardsman in the Infirmary, stated that the body of deceased was brought into the Infirmary on Tuesday morning. Under the right ear he perceived a mark inclining towards the chin, which he pointed out to Dr. M'Ewan. This part was opened afterwards, and a large quantity of coagulated blood flowed therefrom. The head and face were extremely livid, whilst the other portions of the body were of a natural colour. Richard Collins, an oysterman, stated that he found the body on Tuesday morning in the water, opposite to the Bathurst-street wharf. He gave the alarm, and assisted by Edward Fay, a resident in Bathurst-street, and the police, conveyed the body to the Infirmary. Thomas Auster, a sawyer, residing at Ultimo, Darling Harbour, stated that about seven o'clock on Friday evening last he was on the Ultimo side of Darling Harbour, when he heard a voice from the Sydney side crying out "Murder," and afterwards, "Oh God! am I to be drowned," and again, "Oh Lord have mercy on me!" The last words he heard were, "Here I am." Witness shouted out, and went round to the other side to the Bathurst Wharf and then reported what he had heard at the Police Office; two constables went with him, and boarded two small ketches lying, one in the stream, the other off Brodie and Craig's wharf, but could obtain no intelligence, further than one or two of the seamen said they had heard a scream but had taken no notice of it, thinking it was on the other side. Dr. M'Ewan stated that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. It presents, externally, the usual appearances of death from suffocation, but along with this there was, on the previous day, a livid mark from the right angle of the jaw, extending across the neck to the middle line of the body. Under the ear, the swelling was projecting, soft, and apparently semi-fluid; but, on the examination yesterday morning, it was not distinguishable from the parts adjoining. On opening the thorax, the lungs were found distended with gas; the mucous membrane of the trynor and trachea was livid and covered with tenacious mucous. The abdomen was distended with gas, which was contained both in the peritoneal cavity and the intestines. The lividity of the body is confined to the face and neck entirely. And that appearance in his, Dr. M'Ewan's opinion, is more like suffocation by strangling, than suffocation by drowning. The swelling under the ear might be caused either by a violent blow, or violent pressure, such as by twisting the neckcloth with the hand, or clenched fist. Mr. Brenan said, that as this was all the evidence which he, as yet, had before him, he should postpone the inquiry for one week, in order to give time to sift this mysterious affair. The witnesses were bound over to appear on Wednesday next at three o'clock. It is said, though it did not appear in evidence, that the deceased's name was James Holland, and that he was a seaman belonging to the Hawkesbury Lass coaster.

SCOTTISH MELODIES.—Mr. Sigmont, last evening, gave an entertainment at the Music Warerooms of Messrs. Marsh, George-street, presenting a historical review of the airs of Caledonia, with illustrations. The illustrations (accompanying himself on the Pianoforte), consisted of the following airs:—"Of all the Airts," "Come under my Plaidie," "Maxwelton Braes are Bonny," "Lizzy Lindsay," "The Laird of Cockpen" "Flora's Lament," "Charlie is my Darling," "Wha wad na fight for Charlie," "Tak your auld Cloak about ye," and, "O Allister M'Allister." Mr. Sigmont was evidently labouring under a severe cold, but was well received, and in the air, "Wha wad na fight for Charlie," was rapturously encored.

ROBB v. HAYES.—This was a proceeding instituted by Mary Robb against James Hayes, for the illegal detention by him of a receipt or order for money, and was heard before the Mayor, partly on the 9th of September, and partly on subsequent days. Mr. Nichols appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Brenan for the defendant. The information set out that on the 28th August, the defendant, who had just arrived from California by the Despatch, delivered to her a letter from California by her husband, Alexander Robb, and addressed to her, enclosed in which was a receipt for £18, which sum she was instructed by the letter to receive from Hayes, and with which she was to defray the expense of her passage from Sydney to San Francisco; subsequently, at Hayes' request, she entrusted him with the letter and the document (variously spoken of by the witnesses by some as a receipt from and by others as an order upon Hayes) to read; having read them, the defendant returned to Mrs. Robb the letter, but put the document in his pocket, saying that he would return it on the following day. She subsequently received the sum of £8 5s. from Ryan on account of the money mentioned in the order or receipt, but he refused either to pay her the balance or to restore the document, which he alleged was a forgery. On Tuesday, the case was again called on, when the Mayor said that as there was no evidence to support a felonious taking of the document, he did not see that the law enabled him to deal with the matter. He was satisfied that the defendant had received the money for delivery to complainant. It was a very hard case for Mrs. Robb to be deprived of the money in this way, but persons transmitting money should make themselves acquainted with the character of the person to whom they entrusted it. He, however, saw no course open to him but to dismiss the information, and to impound the document. The complaint was dismissed accordingly.

STEALING MONEY. Mary Ann Morris was yesterday again brought up on the charge of stealing £11 from William Lloyd, at Turner's public-house, on Saturday night, and Mary Turner, the wife of the publican, in order for whose apprehension the hearing of the charge was postponed from the preceding day, was also placed in the dock. Lloyd deposed that while he was drinking at Turner's public-house, on Saturday night, with the prisoner Morris, in a room off the bar, she took from his fob-pocket £11 in notes, which, when he perceived, he pushed or knocked her down, took the notes from her, showed them to Mrs. Turner, (who came in, hearing a noise,) told her what Morris had done, and returned them to his fob; he had given Morris £1, because she had undertaken to find him comfortable lodgings while he remained in Sydney, in order to provide such things as she required before the market closed; in about three quarters of an hours after this attempt, Morris and Turner endeavoured to persuade him to go to bed, and while they were pulling him about, his money was again taken by Morris from his pocket; he immediately missed it, exclaimed that he was robbed, and the prisoner Morris ran out at a side door; neither Mrs. Turner nor her husband, nor any other of the many individuals in the bar endeavoured to stop the woman Morris, but turned round upon him, struck him several blows, (who struck him he could not say), ejected him from the house, and shut the door; he then saw the woman Morris running, and shouted out; a constable came up, who made no attempt to go after the woman he charged with having robbed him, and pointed her out as she ran, but shortly afterwards he himself was taken off for being drunk, and remained in the watchhouse till Monday, when he was sent to the cells for twenty-four hours; he was not drunk, had taken three or four glasses, but was mad at the usage he had received; on Monday morning Morris was in the watchhouse, and he pointed her out to the constable; he did not know whether he charged Mrs. Turner on Saturday night with having been concerned in the robbery or not; he only arrived in Sydney from the diggings about twelve o'clock on Saturday. Mrs. Steel, residing in Pitt-street, deposed, that on Saturday night she was standing at the door of her house, when she saw Morris leave Turner's house by the side door, and presently afterwards a man came out of the house exclaiming that he had been robbed. (It was Mrs. Steel that gave such information to the constable that induced him to question Morris when he met her some time after the robbery.) Mr. Brenan, for the prisoner Turner, proposed to call a witness to swear that Mrs. Turner was not in the room at all while the prosecutor and Morris were there; but the Mayor intimated that one such witness would not be of such weight as would render any assistance to his client against the positive swearing of the prosecutor. Mr. Brenan offered to produce another witness to the same effect to-morrow. His worship would decline to hear any witnesses not now ready to give evidence. Mr. Brenan then addressed a few observations about the improbability of his client lending herself to become an accomplice in any transaction, much less such a one as the prosecutor described. His Worship said it was quite plain that the prosecutor got no assistance from either the publican or his wife now in the dock, to prevent the escape of the other prisoner after the robbery; which it was under any circumstances their obvious duty to render to the utmost; so far from that, indeed, the prosecutor was ejected from the house, and the door shut in his face. Both prisoners were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

COMMITTAL.—Mary Gorman and Honora Smith were yesterday fully committed to take their trial at the Quarter Sessions, for robbing one Constant of £7 5s. under the circumstances stated in yesterday's *Herald*.

LICENSING ACT.—David Fernandez was yesterday charged with a breach of the Licensing Act, he having delayed the admission into his house of one William Toole, a sergeant in the police force, an unreasonable time after an entrance was demanded. It appeared that Toole was an acting-sergeant merely, doing all the duties of a sergeant, but in receipt of only a constable's pay, and as such was not entitled by law to demand admission. Mr. Brenan took this objection to the proceeding, and the information was thereupon dismissed.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, &c.—Purkis and Lambert remind the public that they sell, this day, at 11 o'clock on the premises, Crown street, Surry Hills, adjoining Bodenham's houses, household furniture, china, glass, plated ware, books, cottage pianoforte, by Mott, cooking apparatus, &c.—vide advertisement.—*Communicated.*

SALE AT THE QUEEN'S WHARF.—The attention of purchasers is particularly directed to the sale at Mr. Macnamara's premises (old Queen's Wharf,) this day at 11 o'clock—see advertisements.—*Communicated.*

PRODUCE SALE.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that in addition to the usual sale of wool, tallow, &c., Messrs. Mort and Brown sell, at their stores, Circular Quay, this day, a quantity of flour and wheat.—*Communicated.*

We are requested by Mr. J. G. Cohen to direct the particular attention of the public generally to his sale at his Rooms, This Day, without the least reserve, the superb collection of Works of Art, in Statuettes, Busts, Groups, and Ornamental Glassware. They will be sold in separate lots for the convenience of all classes of purchasers. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

NEWS BY EXPRESS FROM THE GOLD FIELDS.

Thursday Morning, 4 o'clock.

THE following items of news, received by Express, will be interesting to our readers. The conveyance, which will arrive at the Colonial Treasury at eleven o'clock this morning, carries at least 400 lbs., and the mail bag is said to have about 70 lbs. We are only able to give a few extracts from our correspondents' letters, and a short article from yesterday's *Bathurst Free Press*.

TURON.

NEALE'S POINT, SEPTEMBER 21.—The Rev. K. D. Smythe, Presbyterian minister, performed Divine service at our Point this morning; in the afternoon he preached higher up the river. It is in contemplation to have three spacious tents made, in which Divine service may be performed in bad weather. The tents to be at the service of any Christian ministers. In the afternoon there was a great deal of noise and confusion on the Flat—several short chance fights came off, and a number of persons were either tipsy, or next door to it. The whole flat bore the appearance of one vast fair, and I should say that about five o'clock in the afternoon, there could not have been less than 3000 people on it.

September 22.—The river has, since I was last here, subsided very considerably, and the diggers are going deeper into the bed, and find it pay better to do so. They have not, however, yet penetrated to the bed rock, and until they do it cannot be said that they have given the ground a fair trial. There are very extensive diggings going on at the rear of the Golden Point, behind the tents. One of the holes is entered by a sort of staircase, having eighteen steps down to it, and when at the bottom you find yourself in a short passage leading to two underground caverns, supported by pillars of the rocky sub-soil. Some holes there are doing pretty well, others I find are deserted. A good many parties are doing a very nice little business in the coarse gold way up at Oakey Creek, but there are also a still greater number doing nothing. People are not flocking here as fast as they were some time back, and many are going to other diggings, and to shearing; so that I do not think we shall be so exceedingly thronged this summer as I at first had reason to anticipate. Mr. Thomas Neale, who has just arrived here from Sydney, brought up a very neat flag, which was hoisted to-day, in place of the old one. It is made of sky-blue silk, with the emu, kangaroo, Advance Australia, and five stars, worked in yellow and red floss silk—and, I assure you, at this moment, as it is floating gracefully with the breeze, it looks very pretty, and is a considerable addition to the beauty of Neale's Point. Mr. Burton, of circus notoriety was out to-day, and is making arrangements for enlivening the monotony of a miner's life, by showing the surprising feats of his well-trained stud. He intends, I believe, to commence next Saturday. A chance fight took place close by a few minutes ago, between a big fellow and a little one, which was settled in no time at all by the little fellow knocking the other out of wind, in about two minutes.

OPHIR.

SEPTEMBER 22.—I was present the other day, after I sent my last epistle, at the collection of a quantity of nuggets, procured in the course of a few minutes, weighing between two and three pounds—valued at about £130; and to be divided between three individuals, the names of two I learned to be Muir and Murphy.

I understand the largest quantity of gold will be sent by to-morrow's escort, as compared with any previous week's collections, at Ophir.

I had the pleasure of having in my hand this morning, one of the largest and most beautiful specimens ever yet brought from out the bowels of the earth: it weighed upwards of forty-one ounces. This specimen, together with others of small size and particles, produced by a party who are working systematically and on a large scale, will realize about £180, there being in all upwards of fifty-two ounces.

TARSHISH

(From Yesterday's Bathurst Free Press.)

THE following letter is from a gentleman who has been on a visit to the Tarshish diggings, and as he has had considerable experience at the Turon his observations and opinions are entitled to some weight.

Having just returned from the Abercrombie, I hasten to put you in possession of what little information I gleaned therefrom. There are about thirty people engaged digging below the Sounding Rock. I heard of another party higher up the river, but had no time to visit them: those I did visit did not seem to be doing any good. They were at work upon a rocky point, but had commenced too close to the stream, consequently could not sink any depth on account of the water. Whilst there, I washed out a cradle of forty buckets, and procured about half a pennyweight of gold. The men informed me that they did not average 5s. a day. They are nearly all Goulburn people. None of them have been at the Turon and are therefore deficient in the practical knowledge necessary to develope the gold resources of the river. A person had just arrived who has had two or three months' experience, and will let you know in a week or two the result of his labours. He and a party tried a rocky bar, and found gold in every dish. They also got two small rubies. He informed me he had tried one point on the river, and produced 115 specks of gold in one dishful, and was only waiting the arrival of his cradle, &c., to commence operations. There can be no question about the Abercrombie being a gold country; for the soil is impregnated with the precious metal wherever you try; but whether it will turn out as prolific as the Turon, or even yield remunerative wages, is a question a few short weeks will solve. The river is not of the same character as the Turon, it is much wider; in fact, a more important looking stream altogether. It has not the same sharp turns and bars as the Turon—no points, at least as far as I saw, at which an accumulation of the gold, if washed down by the stream, could take place. The mountains take their rise directly from the river, leaving no bank and until the stream falls, but little room for the digger to work upon. I ran down an oakey creek, which falls into the Abercrombie at the sounding rock, and presents a more favourable appearance for immediate work than the river.

Those who say the road is good, can never have travelled it; it is pretty good as far as Mulgunnia, but the road from Mulgunnia is very mountainous, and it will require eight good bullocks, and a good driver, to take a ton up and down the ranges to the river. Once there, drays can go no further; pack-horses must be called into requisition for conveying any necessaries that may be required. Mr. Commissioner Hardy and Assistant-Commissioner Bowman have visited Tarshish, but from the corpulent appearance of the licensing book I do not think the receipts were very considerable.

Yours, truly,
H. D.

September 22.

The following appears in the *Dublin Gazette*:—"Her Majesty's letters patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland, appointing John Howley, Esq., to be her Majesty's first sergeant-at-law; James O'Brien, Esq., to be her Majesty's second sergeant-at-law; and Jonathan Christian, Esq., to be her Majesty's third sergeant-at-law in Ireland."

The directors of the New Zealand Company have received a despatch from the Colonial Office, relative to the proposed abandonment of the charter of the company, and surrendering the property of the company to the Government for the sum of £240,000. The precise nature of the document has not yet transpired, but it is believed it is anything but satisfactory. It will, however, be laid before the proprietors forthwith, for them to consider what course they will adopt respecting it.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

NEW ENGLAND.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Gold has been discovered in New England. Two gentlemen of the name of Buchanan having paid a visit about two months ago to the Turon and Mudgee mines, returned home last week. Although these gentlemen were earning at the Turon about £1 a day each, they felt so confident that they would find gold in their own district, that they determined to return home. They have been prospecting for the last ten days, each in different directions. As yet they have not found gold in sufficient quantities to pay for working. They have, however, washed out *specks* in Carlyle's Gully, on Hall's Creek (not the place where Mr. Hall found the gold), at M'Donald River Water, on the rocky creek between Carlyle's Gully and the M'Donald. In these places the gold is very fine indeed, the grains not being larger than flour dust. On the Moonboy Creek, and on Surveyor's Creek near its junction with the M'Donald, the gold has been found in larger grains. Mr. Massie saw a tin dish of earth washed out, and two pieces taken out weighing each a grain. The Messrs. Buchanan are very confident that they will yet find good diggings on the M'Donald and the Peel waters. If they are unsuccessful they will go to the Mole River, where the mountains are white with quartz, and the beds of the creeks consist of vertical slate. It appears that Mr. Hall has been unable to find any more gold near Banabba. I hear that he supposes that the piece he did find was brought out of the creek in the hoof of one of his cattle, as it was picked up in a cattle track.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAND LEASE REGULATIONS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In your issue of the 17th instant, a letter appears signed "A Subscriber," in which the writer asserts that the above regulations have not given general satisfaction, owing to the *unfair interpretation* put upon some of the clauses.

I should not have considered it necessary to reply to your Correspondent's letter, had it not appeared to me evident that the *unfair interpretation* is put (unconsciously, no doubt) by a Subscriber himself. In quoting the 16th and 21st clauses in elucidation of his case, he seems to have entirely disregarded the *wording* of them. If he will take the trouble to refer to them again he will find, in unmistakeable terms, that the pre-emptive privilege can only be applied to *vacant* Crown lands, therefore, if from dilatoriness, or any other cause, he has allowed the lands which he is now desirous of claiming to be previously rented by his neighbour, I cannot see upon what foundation he rests his charge of *injustice*, or *unfair interpretation* by the Government.

"A Subscriber" is perfectly right as to what he states is the course adopted by the Government, and *I* submit that it is the *only* "course warranted by the regulations."

If, as your Correspondent urges, that others as well as himself are suffering by reason of the *interpretation* of these rules, I trust after this explanation he will have the candour to admit that the inconvenience is caused entirely by their own remissness in availing themselves, *in time*, of an important privilege.

In all respects these regulations are admirable, and I have never heard them complained of, except by parties when discontent was caused by a discountenance of the *gratuitous* enjoyment of the public property.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
SCRUTATOR.

Bathurst, September 20.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in this morning's paper, signed "W. B. Allen." Much as I am surprised that an individual could be found to defend or justify the acts of this organized body of ruffians, it connot be allowed to go forth to the world uncontradicted that the Vigilance Committee is composed of men of the highest standing in the city of San Francisco. It is false. I have had as good an opportunity of judging the character of these men as the writer of that letter. I resided upwards of twelve months in California, and know something of the leading men of that place. Now the facts are these: with the exception of four or five, they consist of bankrupts, monte merchants, &c.; if we can judge a man by the company he keeps, the whole of the committee are totally void of honour or honesty. To talk of the Press being in favour of the atrocious system is to insult the understanding of any man who has been in the United States of America, where it is notorious an Editor would not dare circulate opinions opposed to the people. In proof of this they refused to publish Captain Harris' letter. The sneering remarks of the writer on the courage of Captain Harris will, I have no doubt, be met (in this colony), with that contempt they merit. I should have liked to have heard of Mr. Allen putting his courage to the test in making one to rescue that unfortunate man from the hands of such ruffians; but no doubt that Mr. A. found that prudence was much the better part of valour in California.

In conclusion, I tender my sympathies to all my fellow-colonists who are compelled to sojourn in that country, as well as those who have returned, feeling convinced that our sufferings have mainly arisen from the taint attached to every person having the misfortune to be from Sydney. Indeed I am not much surprised at this, as I have found in every British colony that I have visited the same reflections are indulged in; I have therefore determined to join those truly patriotic men of the League, who are trying to remove the stigma, and put a stop to that most odious system of transportation to these colonies.

AN OLD MINER.

September 24.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE LAST "CAUSE CELEBRE."

(From the Atlas, June 7.)

GREAT crimes are usually less significative of society than small ones. Dependent upon the individuality of the position or character of the criminals, they are too much the exception to the common state of things to afford much evidence in themselves of the general causes which work the corruptions of mankind. But that evidence which they fail to afford in themselves they are tolerably sure to furnish in the manner with which they are treated. The prosecution of a great criminal trial is an evidence well nigh certain of the state of the society in which it is carried on.

A crime of great atrocity has lately been perpetrated in Belgium. The Count de Bocarme, the representative of one of the oldest families in Flanders, married in 1843 the daughter of a neighbouring grocer. Although his family were not very eager for the match, still it was far from a misalliance, and was avowedly contracted for pecuniary considerations. These last, it is true, were not very great on the face of them, being an income of about eighty pounds a year during the lifetime of the grocer, and two hundred more after his death. As the Count's own income was extremely small—as he maintained an expensive establishment, a large chateau, coach and horses, and indulged in a variety of expensive tastes to boot—before long he found himself in considerable pecuniary difficulties. He sold his property, pawned his wife's jewels, and appears actually to have played at hide-and-seek with a person from whom he had borrowed four and sixpence to pay for a parcel.

But the Count De Bocarme had further views when he married the grocer's daughter than her income of two hundred and eighty pounds per annum. The greater part of the grocer's property was inherited by his son, a youth of feeble constitution and imperfect organization. Both before and after his marriage the Count had made frequent inquiries of the medical men as to the chances of his brother-in-law's life, and counted with all possible certainty upon his inheritance. Unfortunately the invalid lingered on, with no nearer prospect of immediate decease than at the time of the Count's first inquiries. To render the chances still more remote, he had announced his decided and immediate intention of marrying. The Count's necessities could before but ill afford to wait, and the prospect of a possible termination to all his expectations naturally quickened the ardour of his disappointment.

For some two years past, the Count had applied himself diligently to the study of vegetable poisons. He gave large prices for plants, which he sought out in all directions. In his inquiries for this purpose he never made use of his usual name, assuming either that of his less known title, the Count de Bury, or else ne altogether false. He employed his wife in the distillation of the juices of these plants, without, as she alleges, her being at first aware of their nature. His attention was principally directed to the preparation of nicotine—a deadly poison, and one which leaves few traces behind it. On being questioned closely by his wife as to the sedulous labour he bestowed upon the distillation of nicotine, he at last fairly exclaimed that he intended by it to do for Gustave. Gustave De Fougnies was the name of his wife's brother. Although the Count's intentions seem to have met with no further definitive reasons for suspicion, his brother-in-law evidently had a latent dread of what was going on, though it does not appear upon what that dread was founded. He obstinately refused to touch any of the presents of food sent him from the chateau. He occasionally took some strawberries from the garden, but always with the precaution of having them gathered by his own servant. Whenever he dined with his sister and brother-in-law he never touched food before them. That any intercourse would have subsisted upon such terms would appear extraordinary but so it was.

That the Count, unable to poison his brother-in-law by stratagem, should have attempted to poison him by force, is rather a novelty in the history of crime. Murders have taken place under many circumstances, and victims have been compelled to swallow poison by the threat of the dagger. But it would be difficult to recall an instance in which the victim was actually drenched with poison. Yet such was the accusation against the Count and Countess De Bocarme.

On the 20th of November last, M. Gustave dined with the Count and Countess. After dinner, the servant in attendance was desired specially to quit the room, as the party were about to talk business. As it grew dark another servant entered the room with candles, and was rudely desired to be off. The governess and the children's servants had already been ordered to the further parts of the chateau.

About this time one of the nursery-maids passed near the door of the dining-room and heard a sound, which, as she described it, was as if all the chairs and tables had fallen down together. Immediately afterwards she heard M. Gustave exclaim, "Aie, aie—pardon, pardon, Hyppolite." Terrified out of her senses, she rushed to the room in which were two or three of the servants, and exclaimed that something was wrong in the dining-room. A female servant immediately went to see what was the matter, but found the Countess in the passage, whom she dared not pass. Some minutes afterwards the Countess rushed wildly out, exclaiming that her brother was dead with an apoplectic fit. On the servants entering the room they found Gustave lying dead upon the floor, his clothes drenched with nicotine, the Count in great confusion, himself sick with the poison, and his clothes besides tainted with it. Orders were given to the servants to take up the body, wash it, and rince the mouth with vinegar, the room was forthwith scrubbed with soap and warm water—an unprecedented proceeding—the clothes were partly scoured, and partly burnt, and the servants told to say nothing about the matter. Of course silence was impossible. The pair were ultimately arrested, and are now upon their trial.

The lady freely declares that her husband threw her brother down and forced the poison down his throat. She was aware of his intention, and though a hint would have saved the victim; she never uttered it. This she ascribes to "marital authority." The Count's story is more curious. When in prison he accused his wife of intentionally poisoning her brother. He now declares his first story to have been a falsehood, adopted because the real facts were so improbable that no one would believe them. The truth, he says, is this Gustave called for wine; his wife, by pure mistake, as he now vehemently asserts, produced a bottle of nicotine, and poured out two glasses, one for himself and one for her brother. The brother drank his glass off, and immediately fell. He himself, who had only tasted the liquid and thrown it aside in horror, forthwith threw himself on his brother-in-law, and placed his hand upon his mouth to prevent his crying out. His object in this, he says, was "to avoid scandal." Having effected this object by preventing his brother-in-law from moving till he was fairly dead, he got up and called for assistance. Such is his own story, and such a one as criminal never adopted before.

These are the circumstances of the catastrophe. The trial itself merits equal attention. It is carried on at the Court House at Mons—a building with small public accommodation. The crowd is daily pouring into the town from every quarter. Not alone are most of the notables of Belgium present, but many of the most elegant of the fashionable ladies from the French capital are attracted by the piquancy of the case, and the desire for novelty. To accommodate these visitors, the officers of the Court allow each person to remain for a limited time, and periodically expel the crowd to make room for others in their turn. Could a better arrangement have been adopted at any amusement or show which invites a host of idlers to its attractions? In perfect keeping is the public banquet proposed to be given to the President of the Court, the public prosecutor, the counsel, and the witnesses; a banquet expressly got up to manifest public approval of the impartialities of the President in conducting the trial. It would seem, by this, that impartiality is rather a rare virtue in Belgian Presidents.

In the description of the trial the minutest attention has been paid to the dress and appearance of the witnesses. Their personal merits are scientifically gone through. The colour of the women-servants' gowns is contrasted with that of their ribbons. Letters from all parts of Belgium were pouring in upon every one concerned in the affair, and dark hints of future mysteries to be revealed are insinuated, to add to the excitement of a trial which has become the rage, which it is the want of ton not to see, and which has quite enough of the theatre about its proceedings without extraneous assistance.

At the opening of one of the days of trial, the Judge ordered one of the reporters, by name, to come forward, and then desired him to leave the place. The reporter remonstrated for a moment; but the Judge, in a voice of thunder, ordered him to be gone. He had, it seems, published some offensive communication relative to the trial in a Brussels paper. One would think that a private intimation would have answered the purpose as well, and run less risk of violating the dignity of justice. But then, there would have been one scene the less.

The trial itself commenced by the continental system of examining the accused themselves, and that not alone on the circumstances of the alleged crime, but upon all the circumstances of their past life. The Countess was the first under examination, and the questions asked referred to the minutest particulars of her income, the way in which she provided for her expenses, the sums which she raised upon her property, and how she spent them. The interrogatory then proceeded to the private life of herself and her husband, their social disagreements, and social habits. This over, the question came to the point at issue. The answers obtained were often characteristic. The countess had uttered piercing shrieks over the corpse of her brother without shedding a tear. What did this mean? asked the accused. I was only acting a comedy coolly replied the accused. For what purpose? Why, Hyppolite acted a comedy when he called for vinegar, knowing that Gustavus was dead, and I could not do otherwise than follow his example. The President heard the avowal against her. Many minutes after the victim was dead the husband sent for vinegar to revive him. Some hours after he was dead the wife sent for a doctor to attend him. Was not this also acting a comedy? enquired the President. Certainly, he seems to have reason for his question.

The interrogatory of the Count commenced in the same way, with a long series of questions respecting his private affairs, and an illegitimate child whom he had forced his wife to educate with her own. And then came a regular continental scene:—"Who, according to you, was the author of the crime?" asked the Judge. "She was," replied the Count. At these words, which no one believed and every one expected, a long shudder ran through the court; a deep silence followed, and every one felt his breath taken away. The accused seemed to make a violent effort. Madame De Bocarme buried her face in her hands, and her counsel immediately "burst into tears." What more could they have done had the avowal been true and unexpected? Does not every man see before him the actors on a melodramatic stage, each ready with his proper gesture when the grand secret of the Judge comes out? Others, it seems, besides the Countess De Bocarme, can act comedy in real life on the other side of the water.

In calmly reviewing the course of this strange trial, we cannot help admitting that the practice of examining the accused has many advantages. The shifts and equivocations of the guilty tear on this exposure lead to the discovery of much truth which would otherwise be hidden. No doubt, in this case, as in others, much had been done which is reprehensible. The accused, while explaining have been reproached with unproved inconsistencies which might well frighten the innocent, and in one place the public prosecutor actually assumed that justice already knew the truth. Still, properly conducted, such an examination allows a test of truth or falsehood from the only persons who have been actually certain of the details of the one or the pretences of the other. The innocent are often enabled to explain, as the guilty are compelled to confess. In our civil courts the practice is already growing of allowing the examination of plaintiff and defendant, and that license, under due restriction, may well be extended to criminal matters. With much less favour can we regard the trusting in the eyes of the accused the garments of their dead relative for the purpose of exciting their feelings, and then handing them round among the audience, like a specimen at a lecture, that the ladies might cry over them. Again the practice of examining upon impression and hearsay is most reprehensible. The servants were constantly asked as to the sayings of those around, and their report of course contradicted by the accused, and without doubt many of these sayings might have been early and dangerously mistaken. Similarly reprehensible were the questions put to the accused when asked if they believed the witnesses capable of swearing falsely against them? Of what value could be the testimony of murderers to the credibility of witnesses?

Such has been the conduct of a case which will, doubtless, rank amongst future "*causes celebres*." It may exhibit yet stranger things before it is finished.

MR. RICHARD LALOR SHEIL.—If we may judge from the recent displays in the House of Commons, Ireland can ill afford to lose the last of that illustrious band of orators, whose fervid genius illumined, and whose eager patriotism carried through, what might otherwise have been regarded as a bad cause. We regret to say that intelligence reached town, yesterday afternoon, of the sudden death of the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, her Majesty's recently appointed minister at the Court of Tuscany. The immediate cause of this melancholy event is stated to have been an attack of gout in the stomach; but there is reason to believe that a late tragical incident in the hon. gentleman's family, involving the lamentable death of his son-in-law, Mr. Power, of Gurteen, occasioned a shock which has proved too great for the highly excitable nervous susceptibility and keen sensitiveness, which invariably accompanies the higher order of genius such as distinguished Mr. Sheil. The public are aware that the resignation of the almost sinecure office of Master of the Mint, and the acceptance of the mission to Florence by the right honorable gentleman, was regarded in political circles in the light of a convenient retirement from the awkward necessity of either supporting or opposing the anti-Papal measure of her Majesty's ministers, and that some slight advantage was expected to accrue in future negociations from the proximity of the right honorable gentleman's mission to, and his supposed personal influence with, the court of Rome. The right honorable gentleman was in his 57th year, having been born in 1794. He married first Miss O'Halloran, niece of Sir W. M'Mahon, Bart.; 2ndly, 1830, the daughter of John Lalor, Esq., of Crana, near Clonmel, relict of Edmund Power, Esq., of Gurteen, county Tipperary. He was called to the Irish bar in 1814, was Vice President of the Board of Trade from March, 1839—when he was appointed a Privy Councillor—till June, 1841; and Judge Advocate General from June to September, 1841.—*Morning Post.*

Some of the Madrid journals mention the existence of another ministerial crisis. In the Madrid Senate, on the 10th instant, the Marquis Miraflores stated in answer to an interpellation, that with respect to the affairs of Portugal, Spain was acting in accordance with France and England, but that Spain was determined to fly to the assistance of Portugal whenever Her Most Faithful Majesty should intimate that she did not consider herself safe. A squadron is to proceed to the Tagus, and remain in observation on that station. Advices from Turin announce that the Sardinian government had concluded a loan of three millions sterling with English capitalists for the purpose of completing the railroad from Genoa to Turin, and thence to Switzerland. General Gemeau has insisted upon the removal from Rome of Colonels Resta, Freddi, Nardoni, and Ailai, of the Pontifical service. This demand, it appears, has caused a great sensation amongst the members of the Sacred College. A serious encounter is reported to have taken place recently in the Caucasus, between some mountaineers and a portion of the Russian troops, 500 of the former made an attack upon the latter, but were driven back with the loss of 40 killed and a great number wounded. The Russians had 32 men killed and 38 wounded.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.—Cropley Ashley Cooper was Earl of Shaftesbury; Baron Ashley, of Wimborne St. Giles, county Dorset; Baron Cooper, of Paulett, county Somerset; and a baronet, died at the family seat, near Cranbourne, in Dorsetshire. The noble deceased was born December 27, 1768, consequently he was in the 83rd year of his age. He married, December 10, 1796, Anne, daughter of George, Duke of Marlborough, and aunt of the present duke, and succeeded to the title of Earl of Shaftesbury on the death of his brother, the sixth earl, in May, 1811. Four sons and three daughters survive the late noble earl, the eldest of whom is Lord Ashley, now Earl of Shaftesbury, whose elevation to the House of Peers creates a vacancy in the representation of the city of Bath. The late Earl of Shaftesbury for many years most ably filled the high and responsible office of Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords; and on his retirement a short time since from that onerous post received the well merited eulogies of the Heads of all parties.

MADRID.—An awful tragical event is said to have occurred here within these few days. The thing is as yet enveloped in much mystery, but the following are the details which begin to transpire:—A general officer is supposed to have detected his better half in an amorous intrigue with a rev. gentleman holding a high clerical appointment, who, on finding himself on the point of being run through the body by the husband's sword, fired a pistol at the gallant officer, which, however missing its aim, had only the effect of further irritating him, and the consequence was that the clergyman was conveyed to his own home in a very dangerous state. The wound proved mortal, and he was, as customary in these climates, buried within 24 hours. Suspicions were immediately after entertained as to the cause of death, and his body was ordered to be dug up again by the Patriarch's orders—a private investigation was the consequence, but the corpse was once more consigned to the earth by his Excellency's directions, considering, no doubt, that it was better for the reputation of the church not to stir in the matter.

The Cheltenham Protestant Defence Committe have passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Craven Berkeley on the successful result of his proceedings in the case of the nunnery at Taunton, and offering him their thanks for the service he had rendered in the exposure of Romanist abuse.

National Library of Australia

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1509230

News for the Protectionists.—Carnarvon is always considered a market at which butchers' meats are to be obtained at moderate prices. A pretty correct notion may be formed of the price that fat stock commands in these days of agricultural depression, from the fact that a lot of twenty yearling wethers, bought the other day at Penrhyn Castle farm, to be sold as mutton in this market, cost Mr. John Abbot, the butcher who purchased them, *fifty pounds!*—Surely his Grace of Richmond ought to be made cognizant of so startling a fact, that yearling sheep from Carnarvon market fetched, for slaughtering as fat mutton *only* seven-pence per lb., sinking the offal, or two pounds ten shillings a piece (!) as a text for his next oration on the ruinous effects of free-trade and the blessings of protection.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

A Party Frozen to Death in California.—From the last reports upon the head-waters of Feather River, snow has fallen to the depth of 12 or 14 feet, and cold so intense that 18 out of a party of 19 men have been frozen to death in one night, and 60 or 70 mules. The snow fell so rapidly that the wood was all covered, and they were obliged to burn their cabin to prevent them from freezing, but even that did not save them. It is known that over 200 men have remained upon the North Fork, with the determination of wintering there, and fears are now entertained that they will all perish.—*New York Paper.*

Joseph and his Brethren.—My earliest acquaintance with a book subject, one which took a lodgment in me, and remained from its first entrance to this day to receive new comers, and admit them to a place beside it, but never to be dislodged itself, was the story of Joseph and his Brethren. It was told by my mother. My father had been sent to Edinburgh market, a distance of thirty-four miles, with sheep and cattle. On such journeys he was absent a day and night going; a day and night there, and a day to come home. It was one night when he was thus absent that my mother, when we were preparing to go to bed, answered some questions which I had put to her, by telling the whole narrative, from the selling of Joseph to the Ishmaelites, to the Egyptian bondage of the children of Israel, and their escape to the desert; to this day I remember the very manner of myself and sisters, sitting around her on our little stools on the hearth stone. To this day I can see the fire of logs and coals as it burned behind the bars of the grate; and I see the bars also as they were then, and the fancied figures of Egyptians and Israelites which I then saw in the fire. It was the first time that I felt an intellectual ecstacy. It came from my mother, as did many other pleasing, good, and holy feelings. Who can tell all a mother's goodness, or all her power to do good?—*Somerville's Autobiography.*

DIED,

At Surry Hills, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, William Daly, Esq., late commander of the ship Condor, aged 34 years.

On June 4th, at Clapham, Surry, Frederick, fourth son of Ranulph Dacre, of this city, in the twelfth year of his age.

THE remains of the late Captain William Daly will be interred in the Roman Catholic Burial Ground, on Friday morning.

The Funeral will leave his late residence, Surry Hills, at 9 o'clock.

No circulars will be issued. 6214

JOHN FREEMAN.—The person who brought a letter from the above, at San Francisco, to his wife, Mrs. Freeman, about eight weeks ago, is particularly requested to call on her, at Linden-lane, Parramatta-street, or to send his address. 6235

IF PATRICK O'LOCHLIN, who arrived in Sydney by the ship Clyde, in 1838, is still in the colony, his brother will feel much obliged by his addressing a letter to him under the initials A. M., *Herald* Office. Should any person know where he is to be found, they would confer a great favour by giving any information respecting him, addressing the letter as above. 6182

MR. FITZGERALD'S ELECTION.—All accounts against the Committee of the above, must be sent in on or before 4 o'clock, This Day, or they will not be recognised or vouched for. I shall remain at home, at No. 5, Francis-street, near the College, all day, where they *must* be sent to.

WILLIAM HENRY WELLS
Secretary.

September 25. 6192

MR. WENTWORTH'S ELECTION.—All accounts against the Committee of the above must be sent in on or before 4 o'clock, This Day, or they will not be recognised or vouched for. I shall remain at home, at No. 5, Francis-street, near the College, all day, where they *must* be sent to.

WILLIAM HENRY WELLS,
Secretary.

September 25. 6193

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.

ALL claims against Mr. Thomas Ware Smart's Committee are requested to be sent under cover to the Secretary, at the Victoria Mills, Sussex-street, Sydney.

THOMAS MACCULLOCH, Secretary.

SHIP SARAH and barque SPARTAN. All accounts against the above vessels are requested to be sent to my Office before 6 o'clock this afternoon.

R. TOWNS.

Towns' Wharf, September 25. 6229

AUTUMNUS.—Captain Jackson will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. 6217

NOTICE.—If George Lupton, late in my employ, does not call and take away his horse, it will be sold in one month from this date to defray expenses.

JOHN ALDRIDGE.

Piper's Flat, September 17. 6114

NOTICE.—All claims against Messrs. Jacob Inder and Co., to be forthwith sent in to them, at their counting-house, York-street.

JACOB INDER AND CO.

September 23. 6118

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to notify that they will not be responsible for any debts contracted on their account, unless by their written authority.

JACOB INDER AND CO.

York-street, September 24. 6233

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any cattle, &c., branded ᑫB without my written authority under pain of prosecution.

DIO BALDWIN.

Dated White Hart Inn, Parramatta Road, September 15. 5995

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a young man, of first-rate testimonials, to take the management of the drapery, in a country store. Apply to Joseph Thompson and Son, 266, Pitt-street. 6014

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, an experienced hand. Liberal salary will be given. Likewise, a steady young man as light porter. Apply to L. Harris, London Mart, 281, Pitt-street. 6251

DRAPERY.—An Apprentice and a junior hand are required in this business. T. Cook and Company, 244, George-street South. 6250

WANTED, a stout active Youth, as Errand Boy. He must be able to read and write. Apply at the office of John Walker, Circular Quay. 6145

WANTED, a Stout Lad, as errand boy. Apply to Kerr and Parsons, 480, George-street. 6197

WANTED, a middle-aged experienced woman, as nurse, to proceed to New England. A private carriage will leave Maitland in a few days, and will convey her the whole way. Apply at Messrs. W. and F. Ford's, Booksellers, George-street. 6244

SHEEP ON TERMS.—A stockholder, resident in the northern district, is prepared to receive from five to ten thousand sheep, on terms to be agreed upon. The requisite information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co.

August 2. 2355

WANTED, a young man of business habits, and who is capable of taking charge of a store. Apply to J. H. Asher, 259, Castlereagh-street. 6238

PROFESSIONAL MEN WANTED.—The undersigned will give Five Pounds (£5) per week to a Cook and Billiard-marker. But, observe—they must understand their Profession. References indispensable.

6259 J. W. ROCHE, Rainbow.

WANTED, a Man Cook. None need apply unless they understand their business, and bring good references from their last places. Apply at the Star Hotel, Macquarie-place. 6188

WANTED, Two Female Servants, the one as Cook, and the other as Laundress, they will both be required to assist in the house work. Apply to Mrs. James Cooper, Engehurst, Glenmore-road. 6191

WANTED, a steady active woman, as general House Servant. Unexceptionable references required. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, to-morrow, (Friday), at Captain J. B. Viles', Morgan's Buildings, Kent-street, near the Gas Works. 6195

WANTED, a Female General House Servant. Apply to Mrs. Watson, 203, Castlereagh-street. 6247

WANTED, a stout active Man as Porter. Apply to Rossiter and Lazarus. 6203

WANTED, by a respectable young female, a situation as Nursery Governess, or Companion to a Lady. The advertiser is competent to teach Music, if required. Address to M. M., *Herald* Office. 6194

A HIGHLY respectable young married woman wishes to obtain a situation as wet nurse. Can be recommended by a medical gentleman. Apply to E. F.. W. Newell's, Argyle-street. 6185

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER
20 Tierces Beef
3 Hogsheads Stout
22 Hogsheads Pale Ale.

MR. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Senior, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Market-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, September 25, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,
10 casks bottled ale and porter, 4 dozen each
40 ditto ditto, 3 dozen each
3 hogsheads brown stout
22 hogsheads East India pale ale, in excellent condition.

Also,
20 tierces of prime beef.

Terms at sale. 6050

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Market-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon,
5 Bales Witney Blankets, assorted sizes.

Terms at sale. 6049

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL.

MR. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Senior, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Market-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, September 25, at 11 o'clock forenoon,
415 sheepskins, full wool
238 ditto, ditto
1 bale clean fleece wool
2 ditto greasy ditto.

Terms, Cash. 6052

PATNA RICE.

MR. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Senior, will sell, at his Rooms, Market-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in lots to suit buyers,
108 bags best Patna rice.

Terms at sale. 6051

GOLDFINDER ENTIRE.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, GOLDFINDER, a magnificent coaching entire, by the imported horse Goldfinder, out of a Beverley mare. He is four years old, in fine condition, very quiet, and has been a few times in team and in shafts.

☞ Now on view. 6202

THIS DAY.

Superior Household Furniture, Cottage Pianoforte by Mott, China, Glass, Plated Ware, Paintings, and Engravings, Choice Library, Russell's Patent Cooking Apparatus.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, on the premises, Crown-street, Surry Hills, adjoining "Bodenham's Houses," between Albion and Campbell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
Tea tables
Batavia sofa and chairs
Horsehair chairs
Horsehair sofa, iron rocking chair
Sideboard, chess table
Handsome book case
Timepiece, in glass shade
Copper coal scuttle, fender and fire irons
Solar lamp, night and other lamps
ELEGANT COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, 6 octaves, by Mott
Music stool
Cut glass decanters, claret jugs
Finger glasses, salad bowls, salts

PLATED WARE.

Coffee urn, branch candlesticks, set of knives and forks
Pickle stand, decanter stands, cruet stands
Table spoons, forks, salt spoons, gravy spoons, &c.

BOOKS.

Shakespeare, Milton, Don Quixotte, Hudibras, Burns' Life and Works, Montague's Letters, Hoyle's Games, &c., &c.
Brussels stair carpeting
Four-post mahogany bedstead
Iron ditto
Mattresses, washstands, dressing glasses
Kitchen Utensils—Russell's Patent Cooking Apparatus, dresser and shelves, boiler, saucepans, &c. 6199

Ex Phœnician—just landed.

MR. DAVID BELL will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt and Market streets, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
{140}—1 bale, 25 dozen, Scotch twilled shirts
{141}—1 ditto 25 ditto
{142}—1 ditto 25 ditto
{143}—1 ditto, 20 dozen, duck trousers
{144}—1 ditto, 20 ditto ditto

Terms at sale. 6009

Straw Hats,
Drawn Silk Bonnets,
Dress Caps,
Fancy Trimmings.

MR. DAVID BELL will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt and Market streets, on FRIDAY next, September 26th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 Cases—
50 Dozen children's dress Luton hats
50 Ditto boys' and youths' Brasil
3 Ditto ditto pale Tuscan
3 Ditto ditto whip, improved
20 Ditto Men's ditto.
1 Case—
10 Boxes ladies' drawn silk bonnets, (assorted summer colours).
1 Case—
Registered bonnet linings
Fancy ribbon trimmings
Rosettes and ribbon ties
Satin, lute, and gauze bonnet ribbons
Blond and Brussels net, tulle
Sash ribbons.

Terms at sale. 6200

25th September.

MR. G. W. PICKERING has received instructions to sell by auction on the premises of Mr. Brown, Clarence-street, near King-street, at eleven o'clock, THIS DAY,

A general assortment of useful Furniture, comprising chest of drawers, bedstead, feather bed, flock ditto, chairs, tables, dressing-glasses, washstands, sofas, chamber services, pictures, dish covers, cruet frames, cut glass, crockeryware, kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms, Cash. 6216

STATUETTES, GROUPS, AND BUSTS, in Parian Marble, China Vases, Baskets, Medallions, Toilet Bottles and Furniture, Coloured Glass Vases and Bottles, Tazzas, and a great variety of ornaments.

To Admirers of the Fine Arts, Furniture-ware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, September 25th, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

An extensive and splendid assortment of statuary, in Parian, comprising groups from the antique, busts and portraits of celebrated characters, Felix Summerly's Art Union Prizes, and copies of statuary now exhibiting in the Crystal Palace, London.

The above beautiful selection comprises—Parian Statuettes, Angel Lamp, Comedy, Shakespeare, Indignant Cupids, Temperance, from the antique, original in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, Flora Arising, Prayers, Greek Slave, Madonna and Child, St. Joseph, Blessed Virgin, Cleopatra, Solitude, St. Michael, Venus, &c.

Groups—Cupid and Psyche, Babes in the Wood, Bacchus and Ariadne, Children at Play, Ariadne and Cleopatra, Harvest King, May Queen, Good Night, Fruit Boy and Girl, &c.

Busts—Locke, Peel, Wellington, Jenny Lind, Milton, Newton, Byron, John Wesley, Christ

Parian Vases, celery, lily of the valley, lotus flower vases, bedroom candlesticks, baskets of flowers, baskets, mugs with figures, bread platters, brooches, muffiniers, salts, toilet boxes, jugs, rustic sports in relievo

China Vases—Crystal Palace, celery shapes, green, blue, white, and gold Dresden raised flowers, shells with fruit, match boxes, flower tubes, tray inks complete, handled card baskets, Etruscan bottles, violet pan and cover, tapers, tall candlesticks, toilet bottles, pansey and violet pans and covers

Ornamental Glassware—Vases, frosted and alabaster crimpt top, blue and green pedestal frosted fuschia shape, green snake, opal painted violet and wires, tubes, lustres, green and gold, Tazzas, frosted and plain, match pots, and a great variety of fancy articles

☞ The goods will be on view the day previous to the day of sale, to which the public are invited to view this beautiful selection of British manufactures.

Terms, cash. 5940

TWENTY CRATES EARTHENWARE.

To Earthenware Dealers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on TUESDAY next, September 30, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Twenty crates Earthenware comprising—
Dinner, tea, and breakfast services, chamber services
Breakfast cups and saucers, flowing blue and printed
Bowls, pints and half-pints
Jugs, in sets, and assorted in dozens
Pint and half-pint mugs
Pressed teapots and sugars.

Terms at sale. 6243

GLASSWARE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on TUESDAY next, September 30, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Forty packages Glassware, comprising—
Cut and moulded half-pint tumblers
Ditto ditto decanters
Cut wine glasses, salts, cruets
Sample bottles, vials, ink wells
Confectioners' and covered jugs
Butters and stands.

Terms at sale. 6242

ACCOUNT and MEMORANDUM BOOKS, Plain and Fancy Stationary, Juvenile Books, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock,
Account and memorandum books, assorted
Copy books, assorted
Drawing pencils, India rubber
Illustrated Queen's note and other writing paper
Extra double-crown printing paper
Metallic books, India rubber slates
A variety of fancy stationery
Superior writing fluid
Rosewood and mahogany writing desks
Juvenile story books, assorted
Ready Reckoners, Book of Anecdotes, &c.

Terms at sale. 6257

On account and risk of former purchaser.
Two Cases REEL COTTON. Two Dozen Boxes PERFUMES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock,
Two cases, containing 152 gross white reel cotton, assorted
Two dozen boxes perfumes

Terms, cash. 6256

Five fine Gold elegant new Pattern Guard Chains.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, September 26th, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve,
Five elegant, fine gold, new pattern, guard chains.

Terms - Cash. 6252

Papier Maché Articles.—Timepieces.—French Jewellery.—Silver-mounted Penholders, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, FRIDAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve,
A variety of elegant papier maché articles
Alabaster and other timepieces
A selection of French jewellery, consisting of bracelets, brooches, chains, hair pins, &c.
Silver penholders and gold pens
Silver-mounted penholders
Silver thimbles, &c.

Terms at sale. 6254

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKER'S TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, FRIDAY, September 26, at eleven o'clock,

The following excellent assortment of watchmakers and jeweller's tools and materials—Best French lunette, common and thick watch glasses, watch dials, keys, watch brushes, fusee chains, gold and steel hands, of various descriptions, chain hooks, hair springs, watch screws, ruby pins, polished stop works, jewel end pieces, pinions, centre pins, screw plates, screw verils, brooches, pendants and bows, earring caps, plated catches and joints, verges, steel time-piece hands, fly-up-strings, steel horizontal wheels, squares, hand vyces, drilling turns, depthening tools, steel turns, pivot turns, watch and music box winders, eye glasses, clock and watch screw drivers, pushpins, sliding tongs, hand, handmakers and pin sliding tongs, tweesers, watch arbors, balance arbors, rivetting stakes, nippers, plyers, chambfering tools, main springs, guages, Archimedian drills, callipers, adjusting rods, stocks and dills, main springs, balance wheel cutting engine, clock winders, gold weights, cylinders, assorted files, and various other articles.

Terms at sale. 6253

TO BAKERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 26th September, at 11 o'clock,
7 tons Van Diemen's Land second flour
15 Ditto Adelaide fine ditto

Terms at sale. 6234

To Ironmongers, Gunsmiths, Upholsterers, Builders, Cabinet Makers, and Stationers. New Goods, just landed.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, September 25, at 11 o'clock,
97 Cases of the undermentioned goods, just landed.
Superior japanned pillar shower baths, with force-pumps, curtains, and poles to each, complete
Superior massive gilt solar head table-lamps, with richly enamelled opal pillars
Japan toilet pails
Ditto foot baths
Ditto rich assorted sugar cannisters
Ditto chamber pails
Ditto coal vases
Ditto water cans
Ditto tobacco boxes
Ditto coffee cannisters
Best blue wire dish covers
Ditto copper powder flasks
Walker's best percussion caps
Sandwich gothic japan trays
Glazed japanned lanterns
Block iron teapots
Pearl inlaid tea trays, very elegant
Ditto landscape centres
Ditto portfolios
Best ground Berlin black full-sized register grates
Ditto cut Cambridge lamps
Superb registered design Belvidere pattern fenders, with standards and bright steel shields
Appleby's patent Bramah tumbler padlocks
Best twist double-barrel guns
Ditto ditto single ditto
Iron boilers, 14 to 60 gallons each
Bright elliptic carriage springs and coach axles
Best cast steel chisels
Ditto bastard files
Ditto carpenters' box wood rules
Ditto ditto brass backs and sides ditto
Ditto French glass chimneys
Ditto hand vyces and Lancashire nippers
Ditto steel scissors
Ditto British plate dessert forks
One case assorted whips, elegantly mounted
Three cases handsome paper hangings
One case steel pens
One ditto solar lamp cotton and boxes of wicks for Cambridge night lamps
One ditto Cambridge night lamps
Eighty kegs shingle nails, ½ to 1½
Best warranted anvils, from 2 to 3 cwt.

Terms at sale. 5887

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, at No. 616, Lower George-street, opposite the old Gaol, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 25th September instant, at 11 o'clock, the following goods, pledged with Mr. John Isaacs, on the dates specified.

January 14—Counterpane and shawl, 1 cotton dress
17—Dress coat
23—1 silver lever watch and Albert chain, 2194
26—1 blue jacket
29—1 silver Geneva watch, no number
30—1 diamond breast pin
31—1 quadrant
February 1—1 marine barometer
3—1 gold seal
4—1 silver watch, no number
6—1 silver watch, No. 2764
9—2 dress and 1 frock coat
10—1 plated chain, gold swivel, and 4 gold buttons
14—1 sextant
20—1 silver watch, no number
24—1 black frock coat
25—1 coat, trousers, and monkey jacket
1 silver watch, No. 258
26—1 mourning dress
March 6—1 flute
11—1 blue jacket
12—1 dress coat
17—1 diamond ring, 1 pair cloth trousers
18—1 black silk dress
19—1 frock coat
21—1 silver Geneva watch
22—4 pairs hose, 2 white sheets, pair of sheets, Guernsey frock, pair drawers, 1 pair trousers, 2 pairs drawers, 2 sheets, 4 pairs hose, 5 pairs socks, lot of children's apparel
24—1 telescope
25—4 towels, 4 pairs socks, and 3 shirts, 1 quadrant
26—2 jackets, shirt, drawers, 2 pairs socks, 2 books
27—1 accordean
28—1 white hat and pair trousers
31—1 gold seal, 2 pairs trousers, 2 pairs stockings
1 Guernsey shirt, and striped frock
April 1—1 watered silk cloak
3—1 coat, 2 sheets, 4 shirts, 3 pairs drawers, pair of trousers, 4 towels
5—1 velvet shawl and de laine dress
7—1 pair trousers and vest
9—1 coat
15—1 German silver watch, No. 4007
17—1 blue jacket, trousers
19—1 gown and 2 shawls
21—1 writing desk, coat, gown, and shirt
22—1 crape shawl, 2 scarfs, 2 shirts, piece print, table-cloths, 1 silver Geneva watch, trousers
23—1 serge shirt, 2 flannels, and pair drawers
25—1 quadrant, jacket and vest
28—1 silver guard chain, jacket, vest and trousers, trousers, coat and vest, silver lancet case, set of instruments, and book
29—1 silver watch, No. 313
May 5—1 dress, 1 coat, 4 shirts, and pair trousers
7—1 quadrant

Also, a lot of pledges of five shillings and under. 5877

ATTRACTIVE SALE

Of new and beautiful articles, now landing, ex Phœnician.

26 Cases, containing—Pianofortes, Flutinas, Accordions, Pianoforte Music, Preceptors, Elkinton's Plated Ware, Cutlery, Dressing Glasses, Chimney Glasses, American Clocks, Office Dials, Alarum Clocks, Vases, Ornaments, Violin Strings, Cruet Frames, Cash Boxes, and a variety of other goods.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned New and Elegant Articles, now landing, ex Phœnician, from London,
Elegant cabinet pianoforte
Handsome cottage pianoforte
Square pianoforte
Flutinas and Accordions, 10½, 11½, 12½, and 14½ inch
New pianoforte music
Accordion, flute, and cornopean tutors
Mitchell's, Platt's, and Fawcett's pianoforte preceptors
Violin strings, 1sts, 2nds, 3rds, and 4ths
Elkinton's celebrated plated ware—in plain and Arabesque tea and coffee services, cruet frames, tea-kettles and stands, double dishes, &c., &c.
German silver tea and table spoons, table forks, crushers, &c.
Ivory balance-handle table knives, dessert knives, meat and poultry carvers
Very elegant carved frame chimney glasses, 44 x 34, 50 x 40, 40 x 30, 42 x 20
Dressing glasses, twisted pillars, marble slabs, 24 x 18, 22 x 16; square pillars, marble trays, 20 x 16
Eight day office dials, London-made, plain and inlaid
Gothic American clocks
Alarum clocks
Vases, alabaster vases, pink vases, jewel stands; pink, alabaster, and torquoise candlesticks, ruby engraved vases, &c.
Dressing cases, assorted, fitted complete
Fitted cash boxes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 inch
&c. &c. &c.

The above will be open for inspection the day prior to the sale.

Terms at sale. 6164

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on FRIDAY, September 26, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy, the undermentioned unserviceable stores, &c., landed from H.M. ships of war and transports.
Biscuit, pork, flour, chocolate, mustard
Blue serge, flannel, bread bags, puncheons
Barrels, sails, rope, cook's slush, &c., &c. 6071

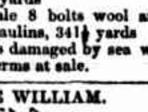
TARPAULIN AND CANVAS,

Ex Bank of England, Davison, master, from London, damaged by sea water, and for sale on account of whom it may concern.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
CB ◊ 141—One bale 9 bolts 30 inch canvas, 324 yards
CB ◊ 142—One bale 8 bolts wool and hemp tarpaulins, 341½ yards
All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms at sale. 6160

THE WILLIAM.



The well-known Hobart Town, Port Phillip, and Moreton Bay Trader, a compact, fast-sailing, and substantial little vessel.

For sale on liberal terms.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on SATURDAY next, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock,

The favourite schooner WILLIAM, of about 90 tons burthen, with all her boats, gear, tackle and appurtenances, as she now lies.

This vessel was built at the Manning River, by one of the best builders in the colony, for a firm who spared no expense in having her constructed in the best possible manner. She was re-covered with heavy metal about eighteen months since, and again thoroughly overhauled on the Patent Slip in November last. She is now, therefore, in good condition; and being well found in stores will require no outlay for a length of time.

The William is a vessel of that description if one trade should at any time prove dull, she is equally well adapted for another, always insuring her owners a lucrative return. She carries grain in bulk with the greatest safety; carries 80 tons of coals with ease, and has brought 37,000 feet of cedar from the Richmond. She has been trading for several years to the Moreton Bay District, and is equally well adapted for the Clarence River trade.

Inventory of her Stores can be seen, and further information obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

Terms, liberal. 6072

BARQUE GRATITUDE.
SCHOONER SUPPLY.



Both first-class British-built vessels, well deserving the attention of the Mercantile community.

For Sale, to close a Partnership account.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to announce the sale of the above named vessels, to be held at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely.

The GRATITUDE is a first-class British-built barque, of about 400 tons burthen; is well found in stores and gear, and ready for sea at a day's notice. She was thorougly overhauled in July, 1850; and being always well kept and provided, is now in as good condition as can be desired. She now lies at the Flour Company's Wharf for the inspection of intending purchasers; and inventories of her stores can be obtained at the Offices of the Auctioneer.

The beautiful British-built clipper schooner SUPPLY, formerly the yacht of the Trinity House Commissioners; is a first-class vessel of one hundred and seventy (170) tons register, burden 210 tons, built of the best British oak, and about two years back was retrenailed and new coppered with 32 oz. copper; had new masts and rigging, is fitted with iron tanks, and has two complete suits of sails.

The SUPPLY was built as a yacht for the Trinity House Commissioners, and as such was employed by them; this alone is a sufficient guarantee of her being one of the finest vessels of her class afloat. She is most amply provided with stores and gear to render her as nearly by as possible equal in equipments with her Majesty's vessels.

She now lies at the Flour Company's Wharf, for inspection by intending purchasers. Any further particulars, with inventories of stores, can be obtained at the Auctioneer's offices.

Terms at sale. 6163

BRIGANTINE PICARD.

One of the most beautiful and serviceable vessels running out of the port.



MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has been favoured with instructions to offer this fine vessel for sale by public auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st of October, at 12 o'clock precisely, and now subjoins a few particulars for the information of shipowners and the mercantile community generally.

The PICARD is a beautifully modelled brigantine, of 171 tons register, stowing 280 tons with ease under hatches, built in the most faithful and substantial manner, of oak, in the year 1847, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and no expense was spared to make her cabins and equipments equal to any vessel of her class. Her sailing qualities are of the first order, and her draft of water renders her eligible for almost any trade. She is now fully supplied with gear and stores, and ready for sea without further expense. In May last she was placed on the Patent Slip, and found in every respect to be in excellent order. She would form a desirable trader for Moreton Bay, Melbourne, Adelaide, or Manila. She sails with no more expense than a vessel half her tonnage, six hands being a full complement, requires but 30 tons of ballast to go to sea with, and when loaded draws but 9 feet 6 inches.

Intending purchasers are particularly invited to inspect her as she now lies off the Flour Company's Wharf. Inventory of stores may be seen, and further particulars ascertained, on application at the rooms of the Auctioneer.

Terms liberal. 6245

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

UNRESERVED SALE of a Compact Little Property on the Surry Hills, comprising an Allotment of Ground, with Three Cottages, adjoining the residence of George Hill, Esquire, known as Manson's Cottages.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st October, at 12 o'clock,

A substantial brick-built cottage of six rooms, and two smaller tenements adjoining, with outbuildings and small gardens, and other conveniences, situate in Nichols-street, Surry Hills, immediately adjoining the rear of Mr. George Hill's residence—bounded on the west by Nichols-street 100 feet, on the south by William Challenor's land 84 feet, on the north by Mr. Hill's land 84 feet, and on the east by Mr. Hill's land 114 feet.

The Auctioneer would suggest to parties of small capital that they should embrace opportunities like the present for purchasing, the property already returning a very excellent rate of interest, and with the rapid advance that must soon take place in all landed property near Sydney, would be found the best investment possible for any party who would pay attention to its being properly leased.

Further particulars may be ascertained upon application at the office of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 6248

THIS DAY, AT 2 P.M.,

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell, GREYSTEEL,

Sire, the thorough-bred imported horse Cap-a-Pie; dam, the thorough-bred imported mare Dudu.

Cap-a-Pie by the Colonel, dam Sultan mare (sister to Cactus), her dam the Duchess of York, by Waxy, out of Moses' dam. Vide 4th vol. of Stud Book, page 450.

Dudu by Sultan, dam Fille de Joie, got by Filho da Puta, her dam by Paynator, &c., &c. Vide 4th vol. of Stud Book, page 166.

After which,

Lot 1. Black mare, by George the IV.
2. Roan mare, "Dolly," out of a Hector mare
3. Bay mare, by Sportsman
• 4. Brown mare, Charcoal, by Emigrant, out of Silvertail
5. Bay mare, by Sportsman, 6 years old
6. Grey mare, by Velocipede, 6 years old
• 7. Chesnut mare, by Emigrant, out of Lady Emily
8. Grey gelding, by Greysteel, 4 years old
9. Brown mare, by ditto, 4 years old
10. Grey mare, by ditto, 4 years old
11. Roan mare, by Sportsman, 6 years old
• 12. Bay mare, by Sir Charles, out of Cornelia
13. Bay mare, by Sportsman, 6 years old
• 14. Bay mare, "Young Belinda," by Sir Charles, out of Belinda
15. Bay mare, by Sportsman, 6 years old
16. Bay mare, by Sportsman, 6 years old
• 17. Bay mare, "Lady Flora," by Whisker, out of Cornelia
• 18. Bay mare, by Sir Charles, out of Ellen Gower (dam of Tranby)
• 19. Chesnut mare, "Young Cornelia," by Emigrant, out of Cornelia
20. Bay mare, by Emigrant
• 21. Brown horse, by Sir Charles, out of Charcoal
22. Grey mare, by Velocipede
23. Brown filly, by Boston
24. Bay mare, by Sir Charles
25. Bay mare, by Sportsman, 6 years old
• 26. Chesnut mare, by Sir Charles, out of Lady Flora

N.B.—Lots marked • are thorough-bred.

The above are from the celebrated stud of the late Nelson Lawson, Esquire. The pedigrees are given with the greatest accuracy, and none are stated to be thorough-bred when there is the slightest doubt of the purity of the blood.

The mares are all haltered, and have a ticket on each, corresponding with the numbers in the above catalogue.

They are in the yards of the Veterinary Repository, Hunter-street. 6242

MR. THOMAS HURLEY is instructed by the Proprietor to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Windmill-street, opposite the North Shore Ferry,

A quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of horse-hair sofa, two horse-hair easy chairs, six horse-hair chairs, 24 cane-bottomed ditto, 12 cedar ditto, six dining tables, four plain sofas, six washing-stands, complete, five bedsteads, palliasses, four parlour carpets, one pier glass, one dinner service, complete, clocks, watches, crockery and glassware, &c., kitchen utensils, consisting of boilers, saucepans, tubs, buckets, candlesticks, &c.

The above lot of furniture is quite new, and in consequence of the gentleman to whom they belong being about to leave the colony they will be sold without reserve.

Terms—Cash. 6198

CLEARANCE SALE,

At the Stores of Mr. Macnamara, Queen's Wharf.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the (Old) Queen's Wharf, THIS DAY, Thursday, September 25, at 11 o'clock,

WOOL-LASHING, FLAX, STARCH, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, PAINTS, &c., namely—
2 tents, one with poles, &c., complete
374 boards
52 blue gum dray poles
33 pieces quartering
9 half-tierces sheep tongues, each 50 dozen
2 tierces ox tongues, 56 each
2 casks and 1 case cart harness, 15 sets
2 cases chocolate, 218 lbs.
39 bags rice
4 baskets corks
25 cases "Coleman's" starch, each 56 lbs.
20 ditto "Leecher's" ditto, each 112 lbs.
1 bag ground bark
1 case, containing 36 dozen goatskins, 100 sides calfskins
24 boxes tin plates, IC, IX, IXX
22 coils "Frost's" assorted Europe rope, from ½ to 4½ inch
Passenger fittings, ex Don Juan, from Adelaide
42 casks whiting
22 casks paint—green, chocolate, stone, red, and lead colours
1 cask South Sea Island arrowroot
131 coils wool-lashing
A quantity of flax, about 15 tons.

Terms at sale. 6077

MAIZE.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at the (Old) Queen's Wharf, THIS DAY, Thursday, September 25, at eleven o'clock,
197 Bags Maize, each three bushels.

Terms, Cash. 6204

ONIONS.

MORT AND BROWN will sell at the Old Queen's Wharf, (Macnamara's) THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock,
20 Cases New Zealand Onions, of superior quality. Terms, Cash. 6230

BATH BRICKS.
MALSTER'S TILES.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by auction, at the Old Queen's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 Cases Bath Bricks
500 Malsters' Tiles
☞ No reserve.

Terms at sale. 6258

OLD COPPER.

MORT AND BROWN will sell, at the Old Queen's Wharf, THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock,
A quantity of Old Copper.

Terms at sale. 6231

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, Neatsfoot Oil, prime Mess Pork, Lard, &c.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th September, at eleven for half-past eleven o'clock,
3356 Sheepskins
28 Bales Wool
68 Casks Tallow
920 Puncheons Mutton ditto
672 Salted Hides
2 Casks Neatsfoot Oil
1308 Horns
59 Casks prime Mess Pork
4 Ditto Lard
Quantity Pigskins

Terms—cash. 6076

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th September, at 12 o'clock,
450 Bushels Wheat
8¼ Tons Flour.

Terms at sale. 6073

SUGAR,

Ex Brightman, from Manila.

On account of whom it may concern. More or less damaged by sea water.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 29th September, at 11 o'clock,
384 Bags damaged SUGAR, viz.:
J 23 Bags } Pampanga
Y 77 Ditto }
T&A 249 Ditto Taal
Z&N 35 Ditto Zebu
After which,
5 Tons white Batavian Sugar.

Terms at sale. 6205

DIRECT SHIPMENT OF SHERRIES, EX "GLOBE," FROM CADIZ,

Being of the same high character as those per Deslandes, and which were so highly appreciated by all those who had the good fortune to obtain any portion of them.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions from Messrs. Jencken, Barber, and Co., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, 26th September, at 12 o'clock,

The following really choice selection of Sherries, which will be sold

In lots to suit purchasers.

Marks.	Butts.	Hhds.	Qr. C.
T & B with anchor under	5	10	20
T & B with two anchors under	1	6	13
T & B with T in double triangle under	0	4	8
Same marks (from Nos. 133 upwards)	0	2	2
WP with B in diamond over	5	10	20
WP ◊ with B in diamond over	1	6	12
Double triangle with WP under and B in diamond over	0	4	8
Anchor with WP under and B in diamond over	0	2	4
	12	44	87

Also,

JB&Co.
17 Cases superior old crusted Port, each 3 dozen (two years in bottle)
9 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
8 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
8 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

☞ These wines are of that undoubtedly choice character, that private families and the trade should not lose the opportunity of purchasing, as the above is a periodical shipment which will not be repeated for 12 months.

Terms liberal, at sale. 5526

In the Intestate Estate of the late Patrick M'Cormick, Bookseller, King-street.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORKS, JUST LANDED.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, by order of the Curator of Intestate Estates, at their Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, September 29, at 11 o'clock,

One case of choice and valuable books, just received, viz.:—

The Builder, 8 vols., 1843 to 1850, Hohtzapfell's Turning and Mechanical Manipulation, 2 vols., Overman's Manufacture of Iron, Hints on Glass Painting, Norrie's Complete Epitome, White's Shipbuilding, Shipbuilding by Creuze, Loudon's Hortus Britannicus, new edition, 1850, Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants and Supplement, Cobbett's English Gardener, Murphy on the Art of Weaving, Bostock's Elementary System of Physiology, Smith's Dyer's Instructor, Warren's Ten Thousand a-Year, Rivers' Rose Amateur Guide, Lingard's History of England, Manufactures in Metal, Porcelain, and Glass, Ditto Silk, Pugin's Examples of Gothic Architecture, 3 vols., Simm's Electro-Metallurgy, Simmson Levelling, Engineers' Common-place Book, Templeton's Millwright's Companion, Buchanan on Machinery, with plates, Blaine's Veterinary Art, Thomson's Materia Medica, Hamel's Grammar and Exercises, Weedon's French and English Dictionary, Meadows' Spanish and English Dictionary, Schwabe's German Grammar, Polloch's Course of Time, Vanity Fair, Gil Blas, Goethe's Werke, 2 Baud, Schiller's Werke, elegantly bound, gilt Morocco.

LAW BOOKS.

Jones on Annuities, 2 vols.; Bauwier's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.; Burns' Justice of the Peace, 5 vols., with Supplement; Hodges' Law of Railways, Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanors, 2 vols.; Harrison's Digest of Law Reports from 1756 to 1843, 4 vols.; Chitty's Collection of Statutes, Sugden on the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates, Abbott on the Law of Merchant Ship's Seamen, Calvert on Parties to Suits in Equity, Pearson's Chitty Junior's Precedents in Pleading, Sewell's Law of Coroner, Adams on the Treatise of Ejectment, Mitford on Pleadings in Chancery, Ansell on Friendly Societies, Brooke on the Office of Notary, Public Acts for the Regulation of Railways, Morgan on Assurances, Millers's Law of Equitable Mortgages, Bateman's Law of Auctions,
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Catalogues are in course of preparation. 6089

NEW AND CHOICE ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Just landed.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on Monday, 29th September, at 11 o'clock,

Three cases new and valuable Books, comprising:—

Book of Family Crests and Mottoes, Poets of Great Britain, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Poetical Works of Lord Byron, Arabian Nights, illustrated; Christopher Tadpole, Barbauld's Evenings at Home, Barne's Commentaries, Cambridge Prize Poems, Crabbe's Poetical Works, Cruden's Concordance, Cummings' Apocalyptic, Lectures on the Revelations, Dodd's Beauties of Shakspeare, Gil Blas, Don Quixote, Waverly Anecdotes, History of the United States Exploring Expedition, Fielding's Works by Roscoe, Heath's Gems of Beauty, Gibbon's Roman Empire, Gorton's Biographical Dictionary, Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith, Hawker's Commentary, Students' Life in Germany, Hume and Smollett's History of England, Robinson Crusoe, Life of Duke of Wellington, Nelson and Napoleon, Valentine Vox, Gulliver's Travels, James's Works, Heath's Gallery of Engravings, Whiston's Josephus, Plutarch's Lives, London Art Union, Massenger's Plays, Montaigne's Works, Northcote's Fables, Moore's Pictorial British Ballads, Scott's Commentary on the Bible, Novels, Miscellaneous and Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, with Life by Lockhart, 10 vols., Waverly Novels, 10 vols.; Shakespeare's Dramatic Works, Smollett's and Swift's Works, by Roscoe, illustrated; Milton's Paradise Lost, with engravings by Martin, Pilgrim's Progress, pictorial edition, Charles O'Malley, Harry Lorrequer, Jack Hinton, Knight of Gwynne, Drawing-room Table Book, Eugene Sue, Sterne's Works, Spenser's Works, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Virgilii Maronis Opera, Hederici Lexicon, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, Translation of Horace and Phædrus.

Also,

A choice variety of Splendid Engravings.

Catalogues are in course of preparation.

Terms at sale. 6088

THE imported Coaching Stallion RAINBOW,

The best horse of his kind ever imported to this country, will stand for the season, commencing September 1st, 1851, at

D. W. Armstrong's Station,
Widgiegullong, near Jugiong.

Rainbow was sold on his arrival at Sydney from England for £376, and again in 1846 to Mr. Sheldon for 200 guineas.

Pedigree—Got by Sovereign, dam Golden Pippin, by Agar's Rainbow, which was sold for 400 guineas. Sovereign by Old Topper, dam by Hero, g. dam Bumleto Horse, g. g. dam Thomas Hardy's Old Horse.

Terms £1 12s. 6d. each mare, payable 1st January, 1852.

Every attention will be given to mares sent, but no responsibility incurred. A good paddock, with abundance of grass and water. Part of the season Rainbow will run along with the mares. 6117

Printed and Published by Charles Kemp and John Fairfax, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, September 25, 1851.

Supplement
TO THE
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

SEPTEMBER 23.—William Alfred, schooner, 118 tons, Captain Tinley, *from* Wellington the 27th August. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Dolman, Mrs. Wylie, Mr. Bradshaw.

A schooner from the South Sea Islands was besting up the harbour at the time we went to press.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—Arrivals: from Port Phillip—The Admiral on the 19th June and the Victory and Young England on the 20th. From Adelaide—The Standerings and the Abberton on the 7th June, Maid of Auckland on the 6th. From Sydney—the Blackwall on the 12th June, Trafalgar 10th, St. George 20th, and Agricola 23. From Hobart Town—The Colonist on the 7th June, and the Windermere on the 20th. From Launceston—The Aden on the 7th June. From Van Diemen's Land—The Mary and Louisa, on the 7th June. The following vessel is reported to sail for Melbourne—Flash, on 19th June. The Kate and Resolution sailed on the 17th, and the Lord Dufferin on the 21st, for Sydney. The Navarino sailed on the 12th, Lady M'Naughten on the 13th; Rachael, on the 15th; Brenda, on the 17th; Courier, on the 19th; and the Oregan on the 21st, for Adelaide. The following vessels were advertised to sail for the Australian Colonies. For Port Phillip—The Northumberland, M'Kerlie, 20th July; Admiral, Freyer, 25th July; the Posthumous, Davison, on the 26th June; Abberton, James, 10th July; Nelson, Lamond, 25th June; Geelong, Barr, early in August. For Adelaide and Port Phillip—John Fielding, Strong, 1st July, from Liverpool; Lady M'Naughten, Hibbert, 26th June; Tory, Row, July 2nd. For Geelong—Thomas Hughes, Ferguson, 1st July. For Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney—Lady Flora, Pentreath, 10th July; Candahar, Goss, 22nd July. For Sydney—General Hewitt, Gatenby, July 10th; St. George, Jones, August 10th; Victory, Nicol, 1st July. For Adelaide—Sea Queen, Wood, early in July; Benjamin Elkin, M'Grath, 1st July; Hydaspes, Stewart, July 1st; Lysander, Lulham, 8th July; Maid of Auckland, Shepherd, July 22nd. For Hobart Town—Wellington, Crosby, June 28; Undine, Farr, July 3; Middleton, Storie, July 15; Windermere, Ross, with despatch. For Launceston—Stirlingshire, Gwatkin, June 24; Agostina, Smith, July 15. For Portland Bay—Britannia, Cruikshank, July 10.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE.—ARRIVALS. September 12th: Agnes, ship, 441 tons, Captain Brown, from Liverpool the 6th June, with passengers, September 15. Victoria, barque, 400 tons, Captain Lennington, from Batavia via the Cocos Islands the 29th July. Passenger—Mr. A. Ellis; cargo: 818 bags sugar, 4730 mats sugar, 2447 bags rice, 279 bags coffee, 67 bags Java coffee, 10,000 cigars, 200 cases Geneva, 12 packages cigars, Order. September 15. Zetland, ship, 1283 tons, Captain Browne, from Liverpool the 29th May, with emigrants. British Sovereign, 491 tons, Captain Harris, from London the 8th June. Passengers—Mr. H. Grover, Mr. C. Chaplin, and seven in the steerage. Cleared out, September 15: Diana, brig, for Sydney.

GEELONG.—ARRIVALS. September 12: Brilliant, barque, 548 tons, Murray, commander, from London, June 1. Passengers—Mr. Johnston, two Misses Johnston, Miss Matheson, Miss Reed, Mr. Robert Cullen, Mr. Albert Austin, Mr. Benjamin Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Bone, Mr. and Mrs. Field and three children, Mr. Ashgrove, Mr. Williams, Mr. Foord, Mr. M. Harris, Mrs. and Miss Fraser. 14. Statesman, ship, Godfrey, master, from London, in 77 days.

The following are the vessels of the General Screw Company, which it is expected will have the contract for the conveyance of the Australian mails! Bosphorus, 586 tons; Propontis, 560; Hellespont, 536; Sir Robert Peel, 520; City of London, 272; City of Rotterdam, 272; and Earl of Auckland, 450; being eight vessels with a tonage of 3266; and four vessels of 6150 tonnage building.

The barque Indus was loading at Glasgow for Melbourne and Sydney, and to sail on the 14th June.

The Statesman, Captain Godfrey, arrived at Geelong, on Sunday, after a most brilliant passage of 77 days from Plymouth. She brings immigrants, and a few cabin passengers, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dod and child, Miss Godfrey, and a Miss Pearson. Four deaths occurred during the passage, two being adults and two infants. Captain Godfrey is the same gentleman, who adopting the great circle system, brought out the Constance to Adelaide in a period so unprecedentedly short, that he was *feted* in that city in consideration of his success, in bringing these colonies into such intimate relationship with the mother country. A repetition of the same success is well calculated to establish the character of Captain Godfrey throughout the colonies, and we trust that his example will stir up a spirit of emulation amongst other vessels trading, to these shores. Early in February Captain Godfrey sailed from Geelong in the Constance, and he is here again in the middle of September, in little more than *seven* months. The run from the line was effected in 48 days, a time which is we believe unprecedented.—*Melbourne Argus, September 16.*

Late English News.

Herald Office, Tuesday, 2 p.m.

By the Overland Mail we have this morning received news from England up to the 25th of June. The Statesman had made the passage from Plymouth to Geelong in 77 days. We copy principally from the Melbourne *Argus* of September 16.

THE fourteenth anniversary of the accession of her most gracious Majesty was celebrated on the 20th June, and it is gratifying to state that the health of the Queen and the Royal family is as good as it has ever been, and that her happiness appears to increase with the love and loyalty of her subjects—"Growing with what it feeds on." The Court has been stationary in London for the whole period since our last, and it has been more gay than usual: in particular, we cannot forbear mentioning the great State Ball of the 13th, one of the most brilliant occasions that the Court of England has witnessed for centuries. It was a Bal Costume, and the period to characterise the costume was fixed by the Queen to the last ten years of the reign of Charles the Second. The illustrations of the habits and manners of that tasteful but dissolute period offered by the virtuous nobility that deck the Court of our day were wanting in verisimilitude. The Court milliners and tailors performed their part of the entertainment to perfection, but neither the lords nor ladies looked like rakes and beauties of the period; though they wore the same titles and the same habits, they would not assume the manners of their ancestors. The National Quadrilles (not a dance of the reign of Charles) formed very pleasing features, made up as they were of the most carefully selected persons, and the most fitted to figure in them. The French, the Spanish, the Scottish, were most elaborately sustained, and certainly merited the honours of the ball. Many of the beauties shamed Sir Peter Lely, and many of the beaux would have frightened De Grammont. The uniforms of the day were the best imitated of all the costumes, and they were worn by those who have dignified the national military and naval uniform in every part of the world.

Prince Albert again distinguished himself greatly by his assisting at the celebration of the third jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at St. Martin's Hall, on June 17. He delivered a speech of very great ability, delicate tact, liberal and enlarged ideas, and of admirable composition, which was most deservedly applauded, and created a great sensation.

He beautifully said, "While we have thus to congratulate ourselves upon our state of temporal prosperity—harmony at home and peace abroad—we cannot help deploring that the Church, whose exertions for the progress of Christianity and civilisation we are to-day acknowledging, should be afflicted by internal dissensions and attacks from without. I have no fear, however, for her safety and ultimate welfare, as long as she holds fast to what our ancestors gained for us at the Reformation—the Gospel and the unfettered right of its use. The dissensions and difficulties which we witness in this, as in every other Church, arise from the natural and necessary conflict of the two antagonistic principles which move human society in Church as well as in State—I mean the principles of individual liberty, and of allegiance and submission to the will of the community, exacted by it for its own preservation. These two conflicting principles cannot be degraded—they must be reconciled. To this country belongs the honour of having succeeded in this mighty task, as far as the State is concerned, while other nations are wrestling with it. And I feel persuaded that the same earnest zeal and practical wisdom which have made her political constitution an object of admiration to other nations, will, under God's blessing, make her Church likewise a model to the world."

The census for England and Wales and Scotland has been published, and that for Ireland is expected soon. The comparison, however, between the facts of the census of 1841 and that of 1851 is imperfect, the latter being taken sixty-eight days before the full period of the former. The enumerators on the 31st March last were 40,000 for England, Wales, and Scotland: the instructions have been strictly followed, however difficult the task, and the information required was sent to the registrars on the 6th of April, and to the superintendent registrar, and then to the Central Office, on the 31st of May. By the 14th lawful day afterwards, the entire mass, about 6,000,000 of printed forms, weighing 40 tons, were carefully digested and printed. The United States officers required as many months to prepare their census as as our commissioners required weeks. France, which takes the census every five years, takes one year to prepare it for publication; and our last census, save one, required twelve months for its preparation; last time we were enabled to prepare it in four months, and this year in *ten weeks*. The population of Great Britain and the Channel Islands is stated to have increased by 2,212,892 since 1841, the decennial per centage being 12·10.

The rate of increase is less in the last ten years than in the decade ending with 1821, or that computed in 1831. The balance between them is considerably in favour of the females; the increase of males in the last ten years being 1,302,213, at a rate of 11·94, and of females, 1,500,679, the rate being 12·15. To emigration, cholera, and diarrhœa, the irregular and unexpected short-coming of the increase is referred. The one melancholy fact apparent in the census is a lamentable deficiency of house accomodation. We wait the publication of the returns from Ireland of persons on travel, residents in foreign parts, and British subjects in the East Indies, and the colonies.

The census gives the population of Great Britain, and the British Isles, at 20,929,531. The males being in number 10,184,687, the females 10,784,844. The population at the previous census taken on the 7th June, 1841, was 18,635,981. The houses to accommodate all the population were at the present census 3,675,451, uninhabited 165,603, building 29,109; and in 1841, there were 3,465,981 inhabited, 198,129 uninhabited, and 30,384 in building. The increase in proportion to the population is too small.

On the morning of nearly every day, the Court had spent an hour in the Great Exhibition, carefully inspecting it, every portion in succession; in the first week of our period, in company with the Princes of the House of Saxe Coburgh Gotha; in the last, attended by Leopold King of the Belgians, who arrived last Wednesday, with his children, the Duke de Brabant, the Count de Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte. On last Saturday the Royal party appeared to have completed their inspection, for their attention was turned to the statue of Cœur de Lion, and the objects which surrounded the Palace, but remained in the open air. The company, on Saturday last, (at five shillings,) was more select than numerous, being under 13,000, perhaps the smallest audience that has been collected. The sums received too fell a little short of the average, being £1674 10s., but yesterday witnessed the largest assemblage on record, nearly 67,555. The shilling customers gathered in large numbers last week; on Tuesday, for instance, the receipts reached £3191 2s. The four shilling days of the week have each been nearly as full and as profitable as on that occasion. The Italian Opera, at her Majesty's Theatre, and at Covent Garden, and the French Theatre, where Mademoiselle Rachel leads, have been honored with the presence of the Royal party. Her Majesty fixed on the 9th July, for her visit to the Lord Mayor and the City of London. The Guildhall and the preparations therein for the Royal visit, are objects of interest and curiosity to thousands.

The Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty, and her Majesty visits her chamber of the City of London, in commemoration of the Great Exhibition. It may be expected, therefore, that all commissioners and employés connected with the Crystal Palace will be invited. On Thursday last, the officials connected with the Exhibition went down by invitation to Birmingham, to inspect the manufactories, and to dine with the Mayor. They went down by special train, which the railway company did not make free as was expected, but, which the Mayor of Birmingham will have the pleasure to pay for. The commissioners, the executive committee, and many of the foreign jurors and other officials, were of the party; and they, having seen all that was worthy of note in Birmingham, as far as their time would allow, returned to town, arriving at a late hour.

The veteran heroes who usually meet the Duke of Wellington at the Waterloo banquet, assembled this year, on the 18th, to the number of 70. The day was passed as usual.

THE FUNDS.—Tuesday evening, June 24.—The market for Public Securities to-day has not presented any new features, the business continuing to be limited, and prices without fluctuation. For the account, Consols have been done at 96⅝ and ¾, and the Three per Cents. Reduced 97¼ ½, and the Three and a-Quarter per Cents. 98⅛ ¼. Bank stock has been sold at 213. Exchequer Bills are a shade firmer, all denominations being quoted 43s. to 46s., India Bonds 53s. 55s. prem.

Lieut. S.M. Hawkins, of the 97th Foot, fought a duel with Viscount Maldon, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, on this day week; Lord Maldon received the fire and discharged his own pistol in the air. The seconds, Mr. E. L. Denys and Captain Brownrigg interfered, and the affair of honour terminated.

The case of Helsham *v.* Blackwood, for a libel in the Magazine on the captain, is an account of a trial for murder, in an article against duelling. The writer evidently was not aware of the fact that Mr. Helsham was still alive when the alleged libel was published, and the judges decided that an opportunity should be afforded to the defendant to offer an apology to the plaintiff, which was agreed to, and the case was adjourned, the Court offering no opinion on the leave to amend.

Another libel case was brought against the *Times*, and it was deferred till the examination by Mr. Humphrey satisfied him that a libellous report given by the *Times*, as having been used in Court in the case of in Re the Bishopsgate Distillery, had not been so used, and had never been filed; it had been palmed on the reporter by some interested party; and the *Times* agreed at once to pay all costs, and to accept a verdict against them for 40s. damages, this was the judgment of the Court.

On the 7th June, a fearful accident, which caused the loss of many lives, occurred at King's Wood Colliery, near Brighton, from the neglect of the engineman in not supplying the boiler with water. He and his son Bere were among the killed.

The Neptune, the vessel chosen to bring from Russia the matters to be displayed in that department of the Great Exhibition, on her return voyage sustained a wreck at Elsinore, and was entirely lost. Crew and passengers all safe.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.—At a court of directors held at the India House on the 7th June, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong was sworn in as Commander-in-Chief of the troops at Madras.

The 51st Light Infantry, serving at Madras, has received orders to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, should its services be actually required, and is held in readiness accordingly.

Mr. James Hartley and Mr. Thomas Cotterell had been elected sheriffs of London for the ensuing year.

The prisoner arrested on suspicion of stealing gold dust from a railway was committed on the 9th for trial, by the Mayor of Winchester and a bench of magistrates.

An ex-policeman of the V division, living at Point Pleasant, Wandsworth, was committed for the murder of his wife

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1509232

TUETTES, GROUPS, AND BUSTS. | with richly enamelled opal pillars Japan toilet nails | TARPAULIN AND CANVAS, Ex Bank of England, Davison, master, from | Vide 4th vol. of Stud Book, page 166. | o'clock,

by stabbing her with a knife at supper time.

It has been clearly shown that the dreadful accident on the Brighton and Lewes Railway at Ealmer, was caused by the idle curiosity of a peasant boy, named Boakes, who resided close to where the accident occurred, and who removed on to the line a sleeper from a number which were kept near for repairing the line; he was anxious to see what effect it would produce on the train. He was fearfully alarmed when he saw what he had done.

LATEST NEWS OF THE EXHIBITION. The numbers admitted on the 23rd June to the Great Exhibition exceeded all precedent, and were not short of 67,592! It was stated that Mr. Paxton has a plan for making the Crystal Palace a self-sustaining Winter Garden, at an almost nominal charge to visitors; it is almost ready for publication. But an Act of Parliament will be necessary to sanction it. Yesterday morning the workmen employed by Messrs. Doulton and Watts at the Lambeth Pottery, about 200 in number, with their wives, were conveyed to the Exhibition in twenty covered vans (provided by the firm), accompanied by a band of music and flags, a banner being placed at the head of the procession with the words "To the Great Exhibition." Each man was presented with 3s., and each boy with 2s.; those men who were accompanied by their wives received an extra shilling. These manifestations of good will between the employer and the employed are getting every day more common, so also are those of charity to the poor children in public schools, and kindness to young persons in the condition of students.

The first purely public performance of the Guild of Literature, in aid of its funds, took place last Wednesday in the Hanover-square Rooms, where the pieces were acted with the peculiar ability of the amateur company, and the audience were 500, at 10s. a-head.

Jenny Lind has quarreled with Mr. Barnum, and her future engagements in America will be independent of him.

On the 22nd, the afternoon service at St. Paul's was experimentally performed in the nave, where it is to hoped an extra service will hereafter be regularly performed.

Among the accidents and offences of the fortnight, the body of the son of Major Stupart, one of the survivors of the heroic fight of Waterloo, has been found in a cleft of the rocks on the coast, near Portmoon, where he had visited his cousin on the 5th, and was not found till the 10th.

Mr. Dyce Sombre lies seriously ill at Mivart's Hotel, in Bond-street.

It was stated yesterday that the two new Vice-Chancellorships will be conferred upon Mr. Bethell, Q.C., and Mr. Calvert, Q.C., an offer of one having been made to, and rejected by, Sir W. Page Wood, M.P.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham's disastrous balloon ascent from Batty's Hippodrome at Kensington, has marked the fortnight with a lamentable interest.

A correspondent of the *Times*, an American resident in Paris, complains with some reason of the ridicule showered by the press on the American contributions to the Exhibition, and says that while all Americans are gratified by the courtesy with which they have been personally received in England, they all lament that anything should be written in a spirit calculated to revive any evil feeling existing between such near relations as the people of the two countries.

Lord Grey has addressed despatches to the Cape of Good Hope suspending indefinitely the free constitution recently granted to the colony, and ordering in lieu the appointment of a Council with only two unofficial members.

Mr. Adderley had given notice that on the 24th June, he should move an address to her Majesty, that relief might be afforded to those suffering classes of the people referred to in her Majesty's Speech by such retrenchment of public expenditure as was incurred for wars with savage tribes in South Africa, and submitting that such retrenchment might be obtained at once by bestowing on the colony of the Cape of Good Hope those means of self-government which her Majesty had already offered them.

The 12th Lancers having received orders to embark for the Cape of Good Hope, is to receive an augmentation of ninety-two men, to be volunteers from other cavalry corps. No additional officers are at present to be appointed. The men are to be supplied with double-barrelled carbines, giving up the lance, are to give up their horses at Winchester, and embark in about a fortnight at Portsmouth.

On the subject of the Cape of Good Hope, the *Atlas* says—"Although the Government are well aware that Sir Harry Smith is placed at the Cape of Good Hope in great difficulty, and much inconvenienced in his movements by the want of a sufficient body of troops, it can scarcely be believed that the detachments, for regiments at India, consisting of 230 men, which are ordered to embark on the 14th proximo, have been directed to proceed straight to Calcutta, instead of stopping at the Cape to ascertain if their services would be required: if this were done, it might possibly save the necessity of sending another infantry corps to that colony, and their presence be of essential use to the General in repulsing the Caffres."

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Sultan, Captain Joy, arrived yesterday at Southampton. She brought ship letter bags from Constantinople, Malta, and Gibraltar. Among the passengers were the distinguished Hungarian Lieutenant-General Loizar Messaros, 49 other Hungarian officers, and 40 Hungarian soldiers. M. Francoes Izsollosky, Kossuth's Secretary, was a passenger on board the Sultan from Constantinople to Malta, but he was left at the latter place in consequence of being in ill health. Messaros took leave of Kossuth at Kutayah, on the 6th of May last. The great Magyar was then in bodily health, but much broken in spirit, owing to his long captivity. He has again been promised his liberty in September next, by the Turkish Government; but faith has so repeatedly been broken with him, through the machinations of Austria and Russia, that there is no certainty when he will be suffered to go at large. Kossuth's wife and child were with him, and about twenty-five Hungarians, who are still prisoners in Kutayah. There are now remaining prisoners in the Turkish dominions about forty Hungarians. Messaros is a tall handsome man, bald-headed, with an immense beard.

As soon as he landed from the Sultan, he waited on the mayor of Southampton, to ask if any assistance could be rendered in this country to his compatriots, some of whom were destitute. He stated to the mayor that they had been treated with the utmost kindness by the captain, officers, and crew of the Sultan. It was affecting to see this man standing before the mayor, with his head uncovered, and with a voice trembling with emotion, beseeching hospitality. He spoke English pretty well. He had learnt it, he said, in his youth, for the purpose of studying English literature, and never thought that he should want it for the purpose for which he was then employing it. The mayor offered to place him and the principal Hungarian officers at one of the chief hotels, at his own expense, and to see that assistance was rendered to the rest of his companions. Messaros, however, respectfully declined the former offer, and said he would prefer remaining with the Hungarians. He had sufficient to provide for himself; all he begged was some temporary assistance for those of his companions who were destitute. After his interview with the mayor, he hurried down to the docks to acquaint the Hungarians that he had been successful. The mayor sent immediately a telegraph message to Lord Dudley Stuart to announce the arrival of the refugees, and instructed the town clerk to write to Sir George Grey, to inquire if the Government could render any assistance to the Hungarians, and facilitate their transit to America, where they were disposed to go. The superintendent of police was instructed also by his worship to allow such refugee assistance, to enable him to get temporary bed and board in the town. (*Daily News*, June 6.) Lord John Russell has announced, that the Government will defray the expense of the passage-money of the ninety Hungarians to New York, and of their subsistence during the time they may remain in Southampton, waiting for arrangements to be made for their passage to the United States.

Punch has committed an error; the "best good fellow" as *Punch* certainly is, has been induced to publish a libel, imposed on by some correspondent perhaps, or the confusion of the Irish papers, which are enough to puzzle even *Punch* himself? He has referred to the Rev. Peter Daley, of Galway, a most un-English and malignant speech, pronounced by a layman at a meeting of which he (the priest) was chairman, and against which he protested. The prejudice of the moment no doubt affected the mind of *Punch*, as it did every other mind, and made him anxious to expose the spirit of unholy warfare evinced apparently by a preacher of peace. The priest, however, does not quietly pocket wrong done to his character and usefulness, but prosecutes for *libel*, and *Punch* apologises and pays the costs.

The *Observer* of the 8th, in speaking of the Queen's proposed visit to the city of London, says—"Yesterday the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Carden and Mr. Hodgkinson,) waited upon the Queen for the purpose of receiving her Majesty's answer to the humble application of the citizens of London that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to visit the Guildhall upon the occasion of the celebration of the Grand Exhibition of All Nations. His lordship and the sheriffs were most graciously received by her Majesty, who was pleased to state, from respect to the memory of a late statesman, the day of her Majesty's visit to the city should be postponed from Wednesday, the 2nd, to Wednesday, the 9th, of July. It may be remembered that the lamented death of Sir Robert Peel occurred on the 2nd July, 1850. It is at present understood that the entertainment to her Majesty at Guildhall will be an "evening party."

The Rev. Philip Bland, perpetual curate at St. Martin at Oak, Norwich, has been preaching at the Unitarian chapel in that city, and has published his sermon, with a preface vindicating his conduct. Since then, however, he has tendered his resignation of his benefice, and the Bishop has accepted it.

Cardinal Wiseman has nominated the Rev. John Wyse, nephew of the Right Honorable Thomas Wyse, C.B., British Minister at Athens, to a living at Fulham, near London. This gentleman, two years ago, was an officer in the 57th regiment, serving on Sir Harry Smith's staff at the Cape.

The first stone of a Roman Catholic chapel was laid on Thursday, at Witham, in Essex, by Cardinal Wiseman, when Don Miguel assisted at the ceremony.

Cardinal Wiseman has set his seal to the project of the proposed "Catholic University," and given his authorisation to the Rev. Francis M'Ginty to solicit contributions for that purpose within the circuits of his spiritual jurisdiction.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE foreign news of our period is thus summed up:—

In France "the men beyond the mountain," the ultra-revolutionists, avow their determination that the next form of Government in France shall be framed, not by the will of the French people, the sovereignty to which these very men claimed allegiance when they overthrew all constituted authority; but of which, as it no longer calls on them, they now cast off. They have discovered a Divine Right in the Republic, or rather in its bare name, and the mere pretences of its barren watchwords. The principle, then, for which our Tory Jacobites dragged their retainers to the fields of war, is new written on the banners of the French extreme liberals, and will cause a yet more fearful sacrifice of life upon the blood-stained altar of liberty. This is devotion robbed of its only charm, which served as the excuse for the devotees of the Divine Right of Kings—a sentiment perverted, a loyalty misapplied, a mere confusion of ideas, which appears permitted to exist for no other purpose than to show that mankind are equally fanatics and enthusiasts in all ages, and our boasts of superior enlightenment is utterly a mistake, that is, if France be included in the enlightenment of the age. Let those who dare to confine the developement of mind within the limits of a frontier avow their creed; we utterly repudiate and reject it.

One consequence of holding these strange doctrines on the part of one candidate for the office of President, General Cavaignac, has been to rouse into singular activity the friends of his opponent, and petitions are pouring in from every part of France, praying for the alteration of the constitution, which they declare has not answered its purpose, and the prolongation of the Presidency to Louis Napoleon. General Cavaignac forgets that he once opposed Louis Napoleon, he himself being the Dictator, with all the strength of the Republic in his favour, but even then the people declared that they did not like the Republic; they felt gratitude to General Cavaignac, but they chose to succeed him one from whom was expected some direct step tending to the restoration of the monarchy, and to that faith France has adhered, and we believe will adhere, in spite of revolutionary leaders.

The Court of Assize of Paris, on Saturday last, condemned the exile Ledru Rollin to two years' imprisonment (when they can catch him) and a fine of 2000 francs, for the publication of his two pamphlets, *Le 24th Fevrier* and *Le 13th Juin*.

In Spain, some modifications of the Tariff are expected, but not without important equivalents; but from Lord Howden's power as a negotiator much is looked for from the meditated treaty of commerce. In the mean time the Ministry are anxious to give the Cortes a vacation, to allow themselves time to reconcile somewhat hostile parties. It is proposed to suspend the session until October.

We have to record the deaths of Major-General H. Bowdler, Madras Army, and of Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Baker, late Madras Army, both on the 6th June.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

(From the Times, June 10.)

THOUGH the exciting contests of 1845 are matters of the past, and railway patricians no longer exhibit their gladiatorial games for the entertainment and corruption of a British public, yet a race has been quietly run this season in the Parliamentary committee rooms, which for interest and magnitude has never yet been surpassed in the world. The object of the competitors was literally to put a girdle round the earth in the shortest possible space, the mileage of the course comprehended the entire circuit of this planet; and in place of landowners, market-towns, tunnels, and latent traffic, the points of consideration were supplied by the tractability of the elements, the characteristics of equatorial atmospheres, the climates of continents, and the contingencies of universal war. In plain speech, the subject of inquiry and discussion was our steam communication with India and Australia, and though the topic may seem to be vulgarised by this simple designation. It will prove no less extraordinary than we have described it to be. Many readers may feel themselves but remotely concered in the question of colonial intercourse; none, however, we may venture to say, will deny the general interest of these singular investigations. Let the visitors to Mr. Wyld's globe reflect as they enter the striking exhibition that the Legislature of their country is at this moment occupied with arrangements for bringing within the regular orbit of a postman the entire circumference of the world around them.

The object is to get from Greenwich to its antipodes with the greatest possible certainty and despatch. As we are dealing with a spherical planet, there are of course two obvious routes to the same point—one eastward, the other westward; and besides these there is a third route offered by a short cut from the north-west to south-east. The first of these doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and crosses the Indian Ocean to the Australian coast; the second traverses first the broad Atlantic, and next the still broader Pacific, skipping the Isthmus of Panama in its course, and driving with direct and unswerving aim from Southampton to Sydney. The third threads the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Straits of Malacca to Singapore, whence the descent upon Australia is easy and plain. All these routes, it will be remembered, are suggested and facilitated by contracts actually in existence. There are already steam communications with the Cape, with the ports of the Isthmus, and with Singapore, so that the question virtually turns on the comparative eligibilities of these three points considered in connexion with Sydney. As distance, with our present modes of reckoning, is best represented by time, and as time is measured most critically by postal intercourse, we shall explain the subject most readily by observing that for the "current of post," or in other words, for the passage of letters to and from Australia, the average space now required is about 275 days—or two-thirds of the year. This interval of time would be reduced by the improved Cape route to 135 days, by the Panama route to 133, and by the Singapore route to 109. After this comprehensive contrast of the several tenders, we shall, perhaps, surprise the reader by informing him that the opinions of the Committee have inclined in favour of the route with the least novelty and smallest promise—our old-fashion English highway by the Cape of Good Hope. Without intending to criticise this decision, and solely with a view to general illustration, we will indicate some of the particulars elicited by the inquiry, for a better lesson in popular geography was never read.

The Singapore or Indian line of communication far surpasses the others in point of shortness, offering a saving, in fact, of almost a month, but this great advantage is compensated by serious drawbacks. In the first place the very shortness of the cut brings with it the natural difficulties of all such compendiums in the shape of local obstacles. Between Southampton and Sydney there would be no fewer than three trans-shipments, and if any political emergency attracted suc-

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cours to the East, the route in its first portion would be intolerably crowded. In the next place, speed must be paid for, and the inevitable expenses of this passage would confine it to occasions of urgency or travellers of wealth. Then the exposure to climate is rather serious. Ordinarily speaking, we think little of the soil or atmosphere we may traverse in a carriage, but when the journey is reckoned by weeks this becomes a consideration, and between Alexandria and Singapore intervene some 5,000 miles of disagreeable latitudes. Altogether it is concluded that few Australian passengers would care to save their twenty-five days at such a cost of money and comfort, while in respect of merchandise the route would clearly be unavailable. So much for the Indian line to the south. The Panama route has the advantage of traversing the safe and tranquil waters of the Pacific, and of bringing the colony of New Zealand directly into the line of communication, but, on the other hand, it is liable to the same objection against transshipment at the Isthmus, and it relies, moreover, at this point on the aid of a railway which has yet to be constructed. At present there no is more troublesome or pestilential journey upon earth than across that narrow neck of land which separates one ocean from the other.

Thus, by exhaustion, we have got to the old route of the Cape. Of this it is alleged—first, that it can fail us only with our maratime supremacy itself, whereas we are always liable both at Chagres and Suez to the hostility or caprices of a foreign Power. Next, it is the only route by which passengers are conveyed "without change of carriages"—an advantage always popularly appreciable. The incidental action, too, of climate will be plesantly modified, and the class of vessels which it is proposed to employ will be suited to the peculiar exigencies of emigrants and colonists. On the hther hand, it is not denied that the seas will be very tempestuous, especially on the homeward journey—a disagreeable contrast to the unruffled bosom of the Pacific. However, upon the whole this route carries off the preference. The Singapore line is too much of a steeplechase for quiet-going people. The Panama track has a nasty break at the Isthmus, and a dead stage of 7800 long miles besides, and so the old-fashioned passage by the Cape, "accelerated" by new steamers, is still recommended for adoption.

The question is considerably affected by the conformation of Australia itself, for such is the magnitude of this insular continent that the distances between its own ports are little short of the whole breadth of the Atlantic between Liverpool and New York. Swan River is the haven on the west coast and Sydney on the east, and from Swan River to Sydney is 2318 miles, while from the latter port to New Zealand is 1138 more. Accordingly, as Sydney is reputed the capital of our Southern Empire, the Panama route exhibits the obvious advantage of leading directly to this settlement and taking New Zealand on its way, whereas the other routes, after nominally touching the Australian continent, are still at some ten or twelve days' distance from the particular terminus of the voyage. In point of fact, if "Australia" is to be represented by Sydney, the Panama route is only 1000 miles longer than the short cut by Suez. So rudimentary, however, is Australian greatness, that the metropolitan dignity is conceived to be yet open to competition, and the local Legislatures are earnestly exerting themselves to get this or that port selected as the final rendezvous of the the steamers, in order to a due developement of grandeur and precedence.

The recommendations of the Committee comprise certain exhortations to prudence, which might be applied to pending questions with no small advantage. They seem to have a better conception than Sir George Grey of the nature of a "contract." They do not propose that existing companies shall be consolidated in order to avoid a monopoly; nor do they suggest that competition shall be forbidden in order to secure cheapness. They advise, on the contrary, that free competition should be encouraged by the longest possible notice, that engagements should be made only for the shortest period consistent with the due performance of the service, and that ample scope should be given for all competent parties to ascertain the opportunities afforded. We trust these suggestions may operate with good effect, but what may we suppose would have been the result, if, instead of such arrangemets, the absolute monopoly of Australian packet service had been granted to a single company with a nominal control lodged in a "principal Secretary of State?"

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

THE Parliamentary incidents of the fortnight are:—On Monday, the 16th inst., the House of Lords met, after the recess, and received a petition from Lord Brougham (who spoke on the subject) on Chancery Reform. The Public Houses in Scotland Bill was read a third time and passed. On the 17th, Lord Stanley presented a petition from Liverpool, against the Navigation Laws, and the noble lord availed himself of the opportunity to speak at length against the new policy, and especially against the Navigation laws; the British share of our commerce inwards had decreased last year 41,831 tons, and the foreign share had increased by a larger sum, viz., 354,258 tons. Our commerce outward had increased 477,070 tons; but English ships only got 198,582 tons by this increase, and foreign ships take 278,488 tons; and he asked if, in these circumstances, ministers meant to use the retaliatory power placed in their hands? The answer of Ministers was indirectly to the purpose that they would not. The answer to the arguments of Lord Stanley was given by Lord Granville, in a very able speech, urging the opposing party that our ship-building were busier than ever, and that we were advancing our trade between nation and and nation, as between America and China, in a greater ratio than the rivalry of foreign powers interfered in our trade with foreign parts. Under the new system the ship-builder prospered, but he exercised his prerogative of grumbling.

On the 19th the Registration of Assurances Act was committed *pro forma*, Lord Lyndhurst objecting to the shortness of the time allowed. The Arrest of Absconding Debtors Bill passed through Committee, and on the subject of Cape affairs Lord Stanley gave notice of a discussion for next Thursday the 27th inst. The Lords occupied 6 hours and 20 minutes in the three sittings of the fortnight, and adjourned over Friday to Monday, the 23rd, when Lord Lyndhurst objected to the Chancery Reform Bill, or rather to the clauses affecting the Master of the Rolls. The Bill in question contained a clause to the effect that certain persons should attend their Lorpships House on the hearing of appeals; that they could be summoned, and give their advice and assistance. Could anything be more inconsistent with the known privileges of their Lordship's House, than a provision of that kind in a Bill originating in the other House. It related the their Lordships' jurisdiction, and the manner in which it should be exercised, and the persons who should assist in the exercise of that jurisdiction. He would venture to state that this was a direct invasion of the privileges of their Lordship's House. He did not wish to dogmatise on a question of this kind; and he therefore proposed that this matter should be referred to a Committe of Privileges of their Lordship's House.

The Lord Chancellor contended for the clause; it had been carefully considered, he said, and was introduced in order to "give power" to their lordships of removing equity judges. Lord Lyndhurst was surprised that his noble and learned friend should talk of the other Honse of Parliament giving "power" to their lordships. If he had had a seat in their lordship's House as long as he (Lord Lyndhurst) had, such an expression should never have fallen from his lips. (Cheers.) Lord Lansdowne immediately agreed to Lord Lyndhurst's motion to refer the bill to a committee of privileges. The Earl of Carlisle presented a petition from the Lessees of Bishops' Estates, praying to be heard against the bill, and he advocated the appointment of a select committee, which being opposed, was withdrawn and the House adjourned.

The House of Commons re-assembled, after the Whitsuntide recess, on Thursday, June 12th, and met again on Friday the 13th, making between the two sittings of our first week 18 hours, and 530 hours and 18 minutes since the commencement of the session. The house on the first night discussed the Navy Estimates in committee. The Admiralty maintained all its resolutions in spite of the efforts of Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir G. Pechell, Mr. S. Herbert, and Sir G. Taylor, Mr. Hume, Mr. M'Gregor, Mr. Henley. Mr. Cobden, and others, overcoming the vote for reduction by 106 to 38, and the vote was passed. Mr. Anstey brought before the House the case of Messrs. M'Manus, O'Doherty, and O'Donohue, who having tickets of leave granted by orders of the Home Government, had come to shake Mr. Smith O'Brien by the hand, and on which Sir W. Denison, the Governor, degraded them to the position of convicts under punishment. Mr. Anstey moved a vote of censure on Sir W. Denison. Sir G. Grey said the Government had heard nothing of the matter, and Mr. Hume said the House must wait official documents; Mr. Anstey therefore postponed his motion, and the House adjourned. On Friday, the Government measures for Chancery Reform were introduced by Lord J. Russell, and at great length explained by him. Leave was given to bring in the bill. The Chancellor's salary is to be reduced by £4000, the Master of the Rolls from £7000 to £6000 and the whole of the new expenses are estimated at £7000. All the lawyers in the House, and Mr. Hume and others, hailed the bill as a great step in advance. Mr. Adderley would then have gone into the question of the Cape, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded with a statement on the Income tax. The great colonial reformer then entered into the causes of the Kaffir war, and what he advired as its remedy. His speech was replied to by Lord John Russell, and the Committee of supply granted the £300000 asked for without a division. Mr. Hume's committee was then formed, and the House adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, June 16, Mr. Bright, referring to Lord Dundrenan's death, asked if the number of Scottish judges was to be reduced. Lord John Russell answered in the negative, as he also replied to Mr. Stewart's question, whether the University Commission would suspend proceedings till a decision had been pronounced on its legality. Mr. Hume on Monday's Committee of Supply, objected to innumerable items, and was answered by Lord John Russell, who defended every vote, and Lord Seymour, who Mr. Hume allowed, was entitled to much credit, for the removal of the marble arch, and rebuilding it with the grant of £4000. Lord Palmerston said Government would not reduce the embassy to Paris to a mission, but they had cut of £2000 from the £10,000 hitherto allowed. The style of living in Paris had never been so extravagant as now, under a Republic. The grant for Maynooth (£1236) was violently attacked, and carried only by two votes. Mr. Anstey voted against it; the numbers were 119 to 121. The bill for abreviating the text of Acts of Parliament was thrown out by 66 to 12. On the 17th, Mr. Strutt, and Mr. Cunningham, who had been committed to custody for breach of privilege in the Aylesbury election case, were reprimanded and discharged. The St. Alban's Election Bill occupied the committee, and a petition to liberate Mr. Edwards from custody, presented and advocated by Mr. Spooner, was negatived by 133 to 4. Mr. Bass then moved to repeal half the malt tax, which was negatived by 76 to 31; then Mr. Cobden rose to urge on Lord Palmerston the duty of negotiating with France for a material suspension of the armaments now proceeding on both sides. Lord Palmerston replied that he would take every means in his power to preserve the existing peace, but he would neither urge disarmament for ourselves, nor negotiate with France for it. He approved cordially the spirit of Mr. Cobden's motion, but not the motion itself. Mr. Cobden allowed himself to be prevailed on to withdraw the motion, and to leave the preservation of peace in the hands of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Hume's motion for an address to the Crown to withdraw the Queen's Printer's privilege, and extend free trade to the printing of bibles, was negatived without a division. Adjourned. On the 18th, on the writ for Bath being moved, Sir R. Inglis pronounced a valedictory eulogy on Lord Ashley. The motion for going into committee on the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill called forth a great deal of discussion, which ended in negativing the motion by 74 to 42. Mr. Mulling's Landlord and Tenant Bill was then considered in committee. On Thursday, the 19th, the Smithfield Market Bill was considered in committee. Mr. Haywood briefly stated the reasons that induced him to urge on the House his bill for the removal of religious tests in Universities. Mr. Ewart seconded his motion for a committee of the whole House. Mr. Campbell opposed it; and Lord John Russell regretted much that such men, as Dr. Lardner, the author of the 'Credibility of the Gospel History,' could not obtain a degree at Oxford or Cambridge, and he hoped the grievance to dissenters would be removed by the universities themselves, with whom, however, he would not wish the dissenters to form a part. The House was counted out very early. On the 20th (Friday), the Ecclesiastical Bill progressed very nearly through its parliamentary purgatory. Several new clauses and amendments were negatived; the second and third clauses were carried, and the committee obtained leave to sit again on Monday next. As much heat and personality were shown on this, as on former sittings, the house cheering the progress made by the bill. The Merchant Seamen's Fund Acts were to be amended by a new bill, asking assistance of the Government to the amount of £700,000 scattered over thirty years. Monday next was provisionally fixed for Mr. Disraeli's discussion on the financial conditon of the country under the new law, which makes the national income provisional. Adjourned. On Monday (yesterday) the 23rd, the house went again into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; on the preamble, Mr. Walpole, at great length, contended for various amendments which he thought necessary to reconcile the preamble with the bill; in short, substituting a new preamble. His amendments were vigorously opposed by Ministers, and negatived on a division, by 140 to 131; majority 9. Mr. Walpole again strove to amend the preamble by a shorter addition, which was defended by Mr. Disraeli, and opposed by Lord John Russell, and, on a division, negatived by 141 to 117; majority, 24. The question that the preamble stand part of the bill, was carried by 200 to 39; majority, 161. Lord J. Russell then postponed the next committee night to Friday next, when he had no doubt the affair would be woand up.

He fixed his next committee of supply for Thursday. The next business of importance was the Jews' Bill, called the Oath of Abjuration Bill. Sir R. Inglis opposed the motion for going into committee but he failed, and Mr. Plumtree, Mr. Walpole, and Colonel Sibthorp called forth an opinion from the Solicitor-General that Catholics were prevented from holding certain high offices on the ground, not of religion, but of politics; now a Jew might be the patron of a living and present a Christian to the holy office, but not so a Catholic. There was necessity for such caution against Jews. Colonel Thompson suggested that on the true faith of a believer in the Old Testament would be sufficiently binding on the consciences of Jews. The third reading was fixed for Friday. The report of the committee of supply was brought forward and led to a long discussion on the state of affairs at the Cape, when the report was brought up and the votes agreed to. The other business, mere routine, was disposed of, and the house adjourned.

The sittings of the week ending last Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, June 12.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—SUPPLY.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. Anstey moved, by way of amendment, a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of Sir W. Denison, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, in revoking the ticket-of-leave held by Messrs. M'Manus, O'Doherty, and O'Donohue, detailing what he alleged to be the circumstances of their several cases.

Sir G. Grey said, all the information of which the Government was in possession relating to this subject was contained in a despatch from Sir W. Denison, dated the 14th of January, 1851, which was upon the table of the House; whence it appeared that these prisoners, who were convicted of very grave offences, had been indulged with tickets-of-leave, subject to conditions; that they had, however, acted in direct disobedience of the regulations, and, under the circumstances, he hardly believed, he said, that the House would agree to a vote of censure upon Sir W. Denison.

Mr. Hume and Colonel Dunne recommended Mr. Anstey to withdraw his motion, which, after a few remarks by Sir L. O'Brien, he consented to do.

Friday, June 13.

KAFFIR WAR AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GOVERNMENT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of £300,000 towards defraying the expense of the Kaffir war, prefacing the motion by a brief statement, showing that the expenditure had hitherto fallen short of the sum anticipated.

Mr. Adderley availed himself of the occasion to enter fully into South African politics, being precluded by form from moving an address, of which he had given notice, praying that her Majesty would bestow on the colony of the Cape of Good Hope the means of self-government.

Lord J. Russell replied to Mr. Adderley, justifying the course pursued by the Home Government, with reference to the subject of representative institutions and frontier policy.

A long debate, extending to all parts of the question, shared by Mr. Hume, Mr. Hawes, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Bright, Mr. Labouchere, Lord Naas, and Mr. Wakley, terminated—upon a declaration and qualified pledge by Lord J. Russell that at the earliest practicable period a representative government would be introduced at the Cape—by the affirmance of the resolution.

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LAW OF MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALIA.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 6.

THE Duke of Argyll called the attention of their lordships to a petition of which the subject, though it related to a distant dependancy of the Crown, was of the very greatest interest and importance. He was sure that all their lordships would admit that any grievance which arose out of the uncertainty of the law of marriage was a grievance which must be very severely felt, and which ought to be very speedily redressed. The petition which he then held in his hand had immediate reference to a judgment which had been given in their lordships' House, in the case of "the Queen v. Willis." By that judgment it was decided that a marriage between a member of the Established Church and a member of the Presbyterian Church, when celebrated by a Presbyterian minister, was null and void by the common law of England. He need scarcely mention to their lordships the grave importance of such a decision, which emanating from that House in its judicial capacity, had not only force in this country, but also at the antipodes, and in every colony of the British empire. In adverting to that judgment a noble and learned lord who dissented from it observed that it was a declaration that, wherever the law of England prevailed, unless it was corrected by some remedial measure, every marriage that was celebrated without a priest was *ipso facto* void, and that the issue of every such marriage would be bastard and illegitimate. Notwithstanding this consequence of the decision was clearly pointed out to them, their lordships decided that all marriages between members of the Church of England and members of the Presbyterian faith celebrated by a Presbyterian minister were void by the common law of England. One of the main grounds on which this judgment was founded was that, so far back as the time of King Edward, a Saxon prince, it was declared that to make marriage valid their should be the presence of a "mass" priest; and it was the opinion of high legal authorities that the only person who could now be considered as a "mass priest" must be a clergyman of the Church of England. Their lordships would observe that that judgment applied to all our colonies in every part of the world to which a remedial measure was not applied. So futal were the consequences of it found to be in Ireland, that a noble and learned lord then in the House had, much to his honour, introduced and carried through Parliament a bill giving validity to all such marriages in Ireland. The judgment, however, to which he had referred was as wide in its application as the dominion of the law of England, and the dominion of the law of England was as wide as the habitable globe. The bill to remedy that judgment was confined to Ireland. It therefore held good as to all Presbyterian marriages celebrated elsewhere, and from that circumstance great injury had accrued to the inhabitants of Australia. In the year 1849 a person of the name of Roberts, being an Episcopalian, had contracted in Australia a marriage with a member of the Church of Scotland, and the marriage was performed by a minister of the Established Church of Scotland. He subsequently entered into a marriage contract, according to the forms of the Church of England, with another person, and upon that marriage he was arraigned upon a charge of bigamy. He begged pardon of their lordships, but he had stated the case just the reverse of what really happened. The first marriage was with an Episcopalian, celebrated by an Episcopalian minister, and the last with a Presbyterian, celebrated by a Presbyterian minister. The question arose whether he could be convicted of bigamy, as the last marriage was illegal and void. The judgment of the Supreme Court at Sydney was very injurious to those who professed the Presbyterian religion. It decided that the indictment for bigamy could be sustained, stating that it declined to give any opinion whether the last marriage was invalid or not. It came to this decision on the ground that as the first marriage was undoubtedly valid, no marriage after it could be valid, and therefore there was no occasion for them to inquire whether the Presbyterian marriage – which was admitted to have taken place—was in itself valid or the contrary. But, although by this determination of the colonial judges the question of the validity of Presbyterian marriages was held in suspense, yet they expressed an opinion which in another point of view was highly important. In the year 1834 a colonial act had been passed to render valid Presbyterian marriages. But the terms of that act were so strict, and the requirements of it were so complicated and numerous, that it was the opinion of the judges that Presbyterian marriages acquired no validity from its enactments. He had no official record of that judgment; but he would read it to their lordships as he found it in the colonial newspapers. [Here his Grace read a paragraph of some length from an Australian newspaper, in which the Court declared that a Presbyterian marriage derived no validity from the colonial act of 1834, and declined deciding the question whether it was a good and valid marriage by the common law of England.] The Presbyterian inhabitants of Australia were, therefore, in this painful condition at present,—they had found out that the colonial act drawn up expressly for their behoof rendered their marriages invalid, because it was next to impossible to comply with all its requirements. This local act referred only to persons being members of the Church of Scotland. Now, if the question were to be mooted in a court of law, it would unquestionably be held that a Presbyterian of the church of Scotland only meant a member of the established church of Scotland. Therefore, this remedial colonial act referred only to one-third of the Presbyterians in the colony; and if so, two-thirds of the Presbyterian marriages in Australia were invalid, and their issue bastards. He therefore came to this conclusion, that no greater grievance could be inflicted on this colony than the uncertainty under which so many of its inhabitants laboured as to the validity of their marriages, and the legitimacy of their children. Such being the case, the three Judges who formed the Supreme Court at Sydney unanimously expressed a hope that this question would not be raised before them again until it had been finally settled either by the Imperial or the colonial Parliament. In the next ensuing session of the colonial Legislature an act was passed to remedy this grievance. And what sort of an act did their lordships suppose it to be? An act had been passed declaring all Presbyterian marriages celebrated before its enactment valid, but not making any provision for future marriages, leaving the question as to them exactly where it was before. He had read with surprise not unmingled with regret, a speech which the Governor of the colony, Sir Charles Fitz Roy, had made to the colonial Assembly shortly after that act was passed. He said that the act for the confirmation of Presbyterian marriages would remove the apprehensions of many respectable persons in the colony, who, from neglect of the requirements of the law, had placed themselves in a position of great difficulty; and he then added that it was very essential that the dangerous precedent of this measure should not be relied on in future, for he should be very sorry to lend his aid again to remedy an effect which might have been avoided by a due observance of the enactments of the law. Now, he (the Duke of Argyll) maintained that it could not be so avoided on account of the confusion and intricacy of the law itself. He trusted that he had now proved to the satisfaction of their Lordships that a great grievance existed in Australia as to the law of marriage, and that it ought to be remedied not by the colonial but by the imperial Parliament.

Earl Grey commenced by observing, that his noble friend who had just sat down appeared to him not to understand accurately the facts of the case, and not to apply to them very correct reasoning. He believed it to be universally acknowledged that the law of every colony of the British Crown was the law of England at the time of its foundation, liable to such variations as might be made in it from time to time by the colonial Legislatures. Now, considering that the colony of New South Wales was constituted after the Marriage Act of 1767 was passed for this country, it was evident that the Marriage Act of England was law also in New South Wales. That law was supposed not to give power to contract marriage in New South Wales, except in the mode in which it was contracted in this country. Therefore, in the year 1834 an act was passed by the colonial Legislature allowing Presbyterian ministers to celebrate marriage; but requiring that, at the time of such marriage, one or both of the contracting parties should declare themselves to profess the Presbyterian faith. It appeared that one clergyman of the Church of Scotland, residing in Australia, had habitually neglected to require from those he married a declaration that they professed or belonged to the Presbyterian creed. It so happened that many marriages thus celebrated by him did not possess the force of law. A question arose, on an indictment for bigamy, whether, allowing the first marriage to be valid, a second marriage, thus celebrated by a Presbyterian minister, was a valid marriage or no marriage at all. In deciding that point, the colonial judges unfortunately threw out doubts whether the Presbyterian marriage was properly celebrated when the requirements of the act were not complied with. The question then arose, how were those doubts to be removed? and how was the defect in the marriage, if defect there was, to be supplied? The Attorney-General for Australia, in consequence, introduced a remedial bill very like that which was proposed by the noble and learned lord opposite for the removal of similar doubts in Ireland. The difficulty was nearly the same as in the Irish marriages, and the Attorney-General for Australia, therefore, confined himself to removing the doubts which existed as to the validity of marriages already contracted. He also stated, at the same time, that the whole of the marriage law in Australia was in a very unsatisfactory condiction, and promised that in another session it should be revised, altered, and amended. He (Earl Grey) was surprised to hear his noble friend find fault with the speech made on that occasion by Sir C. Fitz Roy, as governor of the colony. Undoubtedly the governor, in his speech to the colonial Assembly, at the close of the session in which the Colonial Marriage Act was amended, did say that he should have difficulty in assenting a second time to a provisional measure of that kind; and, in his (Earl Grey's) opinion, he was very right in, and had good reason for making such a declaration; for it was manifest that the law ought to be put on a proper and permanent footing, and not to be left in such a position as to render occasional and exceptional acts necessary. From what occurred in the last session of the Legislative Assembly, he had no doubt that in another session an act would be passed putting the law of marriage in Australia on a satisfactory basis. That the Imperial Parliament should interfere in such a transaction he (Earl Grey) held to be improper. He believed that in our colonies marriages were nearly all regulated by colonial enactments. In New South Wales, for instance, marriages were celebrated under the Marriage Act of 1834. If that were an improper act, it ought to be amended. But the Imperial Parliament, in passing the Marriage Act for Ireland in 1835, expressly excluded the colonies from its operation; and the reason why Parliament did not make that act applicable to the colonies was that the machinery by which that act was to be carried into execution, by means of officers appointed by boards of guardians, did not exist in the colonies. He therefore contended that the machinery for celebrating marriages in the colonies must vary in each colony according to their respective institutions. The subject must therefore be left for the colonies to settle, and not for the Imperial Parliament; for it was a maxim of our law, and, indeed, of the law of Europe, that any marriage which was celebrated in such a manner as to be a legal marriage in the country in which it took place, was a good marriage in this country and all over the world. Therefore, if the colony of Australia should take this subject into its consideration, and amend its present law, the marriages under its colonial law would be good there, would be good here, and would not require the interference of Parliament.

Lord Campbell said, that notwithstanding the observations which had just fallen from his noble friend the Secretary for the Colonies, he must maintain that the petition presented by his noble friend (the Duke of Argyll) was most reasonable, and its prayer ought to be complied with. Under the present law the Presbyterians in Australia, and indeed in all our colonies in every part of the globe, were subject to great injustice. Till recently, no such complaint as that which they now made could have been preferred. What the noble earl had said of the law in the colonies was correct, all but in one point. The noble earl had said that all the laws which were good in England at the formation of a colony were also good in that colony. That was not true universally; it was limited specially to such laws as were applicable to an infant community. No inconvenience, however, was felt on this point until the recent decision of which the noble duke complained. Until the time of Lord Hardwicke, it was thought that the canon law of Europe respecting marriages prevailed also in England. Mutual consent between the parties was deemed sufficient, and not the presence of a "mass" priest. This was the law in Scotland now, and he hoped that it would remain the law, although it gave some dangerous facilities to marriage, which he trusted would soon be remedied. He called upon their lordships to look at the position in which the colonists were placed by the decision in the case of "The Queen v. Willis." After that decision a priest, episcopally ordained, appeared to be required at every marriage. A Roman Catholic clergyman, or perhaps a clergyman of the Greek church, might be deemed sufficient, but in the view of the law even the Moderator of the Church of Scotland would be held to be a layman. It therefore became the duty of the Imperial Parliament to make provision for remedying such a state of law. His noble and learned friend opposite had introduced a remedial law for this grievance in Ireland; he (Lord Campbell) regretted that a similar act had not been introduced for the relief of the colonies, restoring to them the old canon law of marriage by mutual consent. He differed from the noble Secretary for the Colonies in thinking that we ought to leave the redress of this grievance to the local legislatures. The law of marriage ought not to be left to the consideration of such assemblies, for if it were, we should have a different law in every colony, instead of one uniform law pervading the whole empire. One colony might decide that a man might marry his deceased wife's sister, another that uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, might intermarry, and a third might decide on marriages equally fantastical. Supposing that all our colonies were to act thus fantastically it would lead to great confusion and injustice; and, in case of appeal from any of them to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it would be next to impossible to discover the standard by which such appeals ought to be decided.

The Duke of Argyll then presented a petition from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh, praying that a declaratory act may be passed to prevent the decision in the case of "The Queen v. Willis" from being extended to the colonies. The petition also supported the claim of the Presbyterian ministers in Australia to be legally entitled to celebrate marriages in that colony. The noble duke made a reply to Earl Grey, in which he briefly reiterated his former statements, and contended that it was not himself, but his noble friend, who was ignorant of the real facts of this case, and who had founded upon them very inaccurate and incorrect reasoning.

Earl Grey repeated his former statement, that this subject could not be satisfactorily dealt with in the Imperial Parliament. It should be left to the colonial Assemblies. They had shown every desire to follow our example in which they had passed in 1835.

Here the discussion dropped.

TRANSPORTATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 7.

LORD MONTEAGLE, in rising to present a petition to their lordships from the inhabitants of Australia, called their particular attention to the facts which it contained; if they wished to preserve the colonies to the empire, they must make the colonists feel that their interests were carefully attended to within the walls of Parliament. He was sorry to say that the petition which he then had to present realized many of the alarms which he had stated to the House on a former occasion. He had stated that, unless we applied a remedy to the grievances arising from our present system of transporting convicts, with the recent example of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope before us, we should find great difficulty in retaining our dominion over our Australian colonies. From the petition which he then held in his hand, and from the papers which had been recently laid on the table, he believed that the circumstances of danger of which he had formerly spoken were coming to a full and rapid realization, and that unless the employment of our convicts was altered, and some restraint were placed on the exercise of our undoubted right of transportation, we should have to enter into a struggle, not of reason, but of force, with those distant colonies. He had predicted to their lordships that they would soon have a confederation of their Australian colonies anxious to give a practical proof of the extreme disgust and abhorrence of our present convict system. While he denied the right of the colonies to refuse obedience to the law of the land, which unquestionably gave us the power of transportation as a summary punishment for our convicts, he insisted that it was the duty of Parliament to produce as little evil as possible to the colonists by the exercise of that power, and to convert the system of transportation, as he would show that it could be converted, into a work which would be of great benefit both to their present and future interests. He did not see that we were taking at present the steps likely to produce such a consummation. On the contrary, he felt that we had every reason to apprehend coming danger. The petition which he now presented was a petition from the committee of the New South Wales association to prevent the arrival of convicts from Great Britain. It came from some of the most respectable men that could be found in our Australian colonies. The petitioners referred to a resolution adopted by the colonial authorities, and sanctioned at home, that no more convicts should be sent to the colony, and they claimed a full performance of the promise contained in that resolution. They went even further than this, and held that the promise should extend to new provinces that might be created—a prayer in which he begged to say he could not concur. There was nothing so clear as that in the progress of society in Australia, they must divide that great continent into new districts, and the petitioners held that not only should the Government be restrained from sending convicts to provinces now existing, but also to those new states, even though the inhabitants should desire it. Now, such a claim he held to be perfectly indefensible, and, therefore, he could not agree in that part of the petition. (Hear.) He wished to call the attention of the House to the character of the language which now came from the lips of the colonists with respect to transportation. For many years their complaints were couched in the language of respect and moderation, but now they assumed a very different tone. They plainly charged the Government and the Legislature of this country with a breach of faith towards them, and this accusation was made with singular uniformity from all classes and from all parts in the colony. Undoubtedly they had addressed his noble friend (Lord Grey) in terms of which he was not personally deserving, but there was an attributed breach of faith against the Government which he thought was well merited. At their public meetings they openly referred to what had passed at the Cape as the best means of getting rid of convicts. They spoke of having the means in their own power of preventing transportation if they only set to work in the right manner; that it was idle to petition any more, and that they should now take the law into their own hands. (Hear, hear.) No man felt more strongly than he did that such proceedings stood in the way of any claim which the colonists might have; but at the same time he must press upon their lordships this consideration, that it would not do to let this question rest as it was at present, and that, unless by the adoption of some new system they reconciled the colonists to transportation, the consequences might be such as to they would all deplore. He believed they must adopt the reverse of the principle on which they had been acting, and reconcile the colonies to transportation by showing them that the mode of proceeding which was permanently best for the welfare of the convict was also best for the colonists themselves. If the value of the public lands in Australia could be enhanced, and if they could in some way or other be made available for the employment of labour, so as to repay all necessary outlay, then he believed the great problem of transportation would be solved. But if this could not be done, and if the colonists were not reconciled to the course followed by the home-Government, they would have constant struggles going on, and it was to be feared that in some instances the convict portion of the population might be strong enough to prevail. He believed that the petition he had to present stated correctly what were the views of the great body of the colonists, for he found that there were only 528 persons who had petitioned in favour of transportation, while those who petitioned against it amounted to 36,000. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Grey, having read the petition just presented by his noble friend, was certainly not prepared for the speech which he had delivered, because he had made scarcely any reference to the prayer of the petition, of which he stated he did not approve. The House was aware, that by an act passed last year, it was specially provided that, upon the petition of the inhabitants of the northern part of the colony of New South Wales, the northern portion might be formed into a distinct colony. A few days ago a petition was received, signed by nearly all the resident landholders in the district, praying that the Crown would exercise that power, would divide the colony, and give them the advantages of convict labour; and he observed from the newspapers, that in the discussion which took place on the subject one of the grounds on which they rested their claim was, that, contributing very largely to the revenue of the whole colony, the Legislature at Sydney neglected entirely their interests, refused them the advantages of police for their protection from the aborigines, and otherwise withheld from them benefits to which they held they were entitled. Now the object of the petition now presented was, that the power granted by Parliament for a division of the colony should not be exercised, and, if it was exercised, that the sheep farmers in North Australia should not be allowed to avail themselves of convict labour, if they found it their interest to do so. His noble friend, however, did not concur in that prayer. The governor, in sending over the petition to which he had referred, stated that he had only just received it, that he had not time to accompany it with any information of his own, and he therefore requested that the Government should take no step upon it till such further information was received. Of course the recommendation of Sir C. Fitz Roy was conclusive, and nothing could be done in the matter till information was received from him. But he was not prepared to say that, in deference to the prayer of these other petitioners, the power given by the Act of Parliament was not to be exercised for the relief of the inhabitants of Northern Australia, if their complaint turned out to be well founded, or that, because convict labour was no longer necessary to the inhabitants of Sydney, it was to be withheld from the people of Northern Australia. (Hear, hear.) On another point he concurred with his noble friend. He had repeatedly stated that while they continued to send convicts to these colonies it was the bounden duty of the government and of Parliament to take all the measures in their power for rendering the sending of convicts as advantageous to the colonists as possible. (Hear.) This principle had been laid down over and over again in the despatches to Sir W. Denison, and as far as practicable acted upon by the Government. His noble friend spoke of the possibility of the convict population prevailing in any contest that might arise, but to calm the fears of his noble friend he might state that on the last convict-ship arriving at Hobart Town 100 of the ticket-of-leave men were engaged immediately on their arrival. (Hear.)

The Bishop of Oxford presented a petition from Bath against the Jew Bill.

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